McKean County Miner

VOLUME XXIX — SMETHPORT PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1892. — NUMBER 1.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

M. B. [illegible]

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW [illegible] Hall, Bradford, Pa.

J. W. [illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible] of McKean County. Smethport, Pa.

Geo. A. [illegible]

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW [illegible] Bradford, Pa.

BYRON D. HAMLIN.

[illegible]

LAW AND LAND [illegible]

Hubert [illegible]

(We are authorized [illegible] and [illegible] W. King at a city Banking [illegible] ing permanently, [illegible] publicity [illegible]

F. P. [illegible] is on in the city of Bradford [illegible] advertising and job work [illegible] subscriptions for the MINER.

F. W. Mease, [illegible] is the agent of the MINER in Kane [illegible] township of Wetmore, [illegible] Ham'n. He is authorized [illegible] scriptions and contract for ad[illegible] job work. I. [illegible]

—[illegible] this [illegible]

—[illegible] theria.

—Court of [illegible] the 18th

—Frank E. Foster [illegible] this week.

—If 1891 had wholly lost [illegible] all could now be forgiven.

—There are eighty-three [illegible] the Tioga county poor house.

—How many are still holding to their good New Years resolutions?

—The County Auditors commenced their annual labors on Monday last

—Our graded school re-opened on Monday last, with an increased attendance

—A very sumptuous Christmas dinner was served at the Grand Central Hotel

—It is said that Santa Claus made his rounds on Christmas eve in a boat and provided with a life preserver

—Gifford's upper drill, which has been closed down for the past three weeks for want of stock, started up yesterday morning

—Don't fail to read the new advertisement of G. W. Williams & Son in this issue. Every housekeeper is interested.

—He who labors for the devil may never have a vacation, but he has a hell of a time in store for him —*Atchison Globe*

—A number of Smethport people took in the Maccabees dance and put in installation of officers at Crosby on New Years' night.

—Rev J. W. Plannett, of Cambridge, Pa., will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist church of this place next Sunday morning and evening

—"Morality vs. Christianity [illegible] ligion thro' a Lawyer's Glasses," will be discussed at the M. E. Church [illegible] day night. Services at 7 o'clock

—A largely attended and [illegible] esting watch-night service was held [illegible] the M. E. Church on Th[illegible] last week, conducted [illegible] Holme.

—The [illegible] County [illegible] by held at [illegible] week. The [illegible] desired

—The [illegible] gave a very [illegible] Exchange [illegible] J. Sowers [illegible] self proud.

—On [illegible] the Smethp[illegible] rounds, [illegible] dorsia a [illegible] was discour[illegible]

—The Grand [illegible] place is offered [illegible] opening for [illegible] The house is a [illegible] paying busin[illegible]

—Enough of [illegible] day and Tuesday [illegible] the happy and the [illegible] home somewhere [illegible] into Gifford's [illegible]

—Stickney [illegible] reduction in [illegible] week's MINER. [illegible] are all new and styl[illegible] bargains. Call and [illegible]

—W. H. Picard [illegible] Blacksmith brook, [illegible] forming an artificial pond, [illegible] enable him to [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible]

—Attention [illegible] to the [illegible] nouncement of [illegible] lot of cloaks [illegible] by a [illegible] and will [illegible] days. This is an [illegible] [illegible] reduction will be [illegible] during this sale, no [illegible]

—On Thursday morning [illegible] o'clock, the Iron [illegible] hotel, was totally destroyed by [illegible] building was occupied by D. E. [illegible] a billiard parlor, and an [illegible] will cover his loss on tables [illegible] Mrs. Ellen Irons' loss on [illegible] about $800, which is partially [illegible] [illegible] insurance.

[illegible] J-HOTEL, [illegible] BRADFORD, PA

[illegible] LARD [illegible] EUROPEAN

[illegible] HOUSE, [illegible] PA., [illegible] Railroad Depot [illegible] pean Plan.

[illegible] HOTEL, [illegible] PA

[illegible] IN HOUSE. [illegible] Proprietor

[illegible] R SHOP [illegible] [illegible] DRESSING [illegible]

Takes 1000 people to buy Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy, at 50 cents a bottle, to make up $500.

One failure to cure would take the profit from 4000 sales.

Its makers profess to cure "cold in the head," and even chronic catarrh, and if they fail they pay $500 for their over-confidence,—

Not in newspaper words but in *hard cash!* Think of what confidence it takes to put that in the papers—and *mean* it.

Its makers believe in the Remedy Isn't it worth a trial? Isn't any trial preferable to catarrh?

After all, the mild agencies are the best. Perhaps they work more slowly, but they work *surely* Dr Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are an *active* agency but *quiet* and *mild* They're sugar-coated, easy to take, never shock nor derange the system and half their power is in the mild way in which their work is done. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take One a dose. Twenty-five cents a vial. Of all druggists.

FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITHING!

The subscriber has purchased [illegible] recently occupied by Charles [illegible] Mechanic street, near [illegible] prepared to do first class blacksmithing.

HORSESHOEING

Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

SLEIGHS

[illegible]

[illegible] Ordinary Lameness [illegible] Horse's Feet and Legs.

CHAS W [illegible]

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE [illegible] FOR SALE BY [illegible] General Agent [illegible]

[illegible]. C. PIERCE, Surgeon Dentist [illegible]

S. S. WOODBURY'S BICYCLE BRAND Trade Mark Reg. stered EXPORT BEER [illegible] BRADFORD, PA.

MECHANIC STREET [illegible]

EMIL THAMM Manufacturer of CIGARS AND [illegible] CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO PIPES, ETC. 49 MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT PA

DRUGS. Patent Medicines, Stationery, Fancy Goods, DRUGGISTS' -:- SUNDRIES. Prescriptions promptly filled H C WELLS. Smethport Pa

We will PAY $500 SALARY and Commission to Men and Women Teachers and Clergymen to sell our NEW, POPULAR STANDARD WORK. MARVELS OF THE NEW WEST. No finer book published. Over 350 [illegible] engravings. [illegible] copies sold in one week Endorsed by the greatest men of the country [illegible] no humbug offer. FOR PARTICULARS IN Write at Once REGARD TO SALARY The Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norwich, Conn.

FOR MEN ONLY! [illegible]

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

Across the fields one summer day
Wandered a youth and a maiden gay
The fields were in green, the maid was in blue,
While the youth was in love of summer hue.

For this daughter of Eve, as cruel as fair
Had driven her lover quite to despair
Of glances and smiles and words she gave many
But of love or caresses she gave—not any

Soon to a stile the pair grew nigh,
And a gleam of hope lit the young man's eye
But no sign did he make though glad he might feel,
The maiden went first and round turned the wheel

But only half way [illegible] he bold
Had entered it, too, and fast [illegible] be hold
While he said to the maid, "Not a step do you go
Till you have paid toll to all my woe."

For a space woman's will and man's [illegible] opposed,
They stood by the stile, so far from composed
In dismay she gazed on her seaward foes
Retreat she would not. [illegible]

So quick as a flash she stooped and was gone,
Away from the stile and the youth forlorn
As for her captor alone on the hill,
For aught I know he may be there still.

Charlotte Agnes Powel in Boston Transcript

A LOST CONSCIENCE.

A conscience had been lost. [illegible] nothing appeared changed. The streets and the theaters were always [illegible] people continued to pass to and fro [illegible] ambitions still agitated the air and [illegible] luck was he who could [illegible]. No one noticed that something had suddenly disappeared, that a certain [illegible] ceased to play its part in the [illegible] of human life. On the contrary some people even began to feel themselves freer and braver. Man walked [illegible] and understood better those [illegible] which can be found to give a [illegible] neighbor the opportunity of flatter[illegible] of making false reports, of [illegible]

It seemed as though all [illegible] had been spirited away. People no longer walked. They seemed to be borne [illegible] Nothing affected them [illegible] make them reflect. The present, the future, everything seemed [illegible] the happy people who had not even noticed the loss of the conscience

It disappeared suddenly in the twinkling of an eye! Yesterday it was still there like a tiresome parasite [illegible] every one obtruding itself on the attention when suddenly there was nothing

All displeasing phantoms had disappeared with it and also the [illegible] which accompanies an [illegible] science disappeared likewise

Now there was no [illegible] with the stream of life [illegible] The wise ones of this world realized that they were at length freed from the last drag which impeded their movements and they at once gave themselves [illegible] pluck the fruits of this liberty. There seemed nothing but rapine and theft [illegible] was the beginning of a general ruin

Meanwhile the unfortunate conscience lay all lacerated on the highroad. The passers by spat at it and pushed it with their feet. Each one trampled [illegible] they would have done a [illegible] one asked himself with astonishment how it was possible that such a scandal could take place in broad daylight in a well regulated town

God knows how long the poor outlaw would have remained in this state had not an unfortunate drunkard picked it up, after having covered the miserable rag with his drunken eyes in the hope of selling it to procure for himself a little [illegible] Suddenly he felt a sort of electric current circulate through him. He began to look around him with less dulled eyes. It was evident to him that his head was freeing itself of the fumes of wine. Little by little there returned to him that bitter consciousness of the fact that all his living forces were destroyed by drink

At first he felt only fear, that blind fear which sometimes troubles a man when he feels the presence of a menacing danger. Next his memory [illegible] his imagination [illegible] His pitiless memory [illegible] of his shameful life [illegible] by [illegible] that recalled [illegible] the withering of his heart. His imagination [illegible] [illegible] There he awaked from his long lethargy [illegible] he turned into a sort of tribunal before which he judges himself

To the unfortunate drunkard his past seems like a [illegible] a perpetual scandal. He does not proceed by interrogation, examination or analysis. He is crushed at the outset by the spectre of his moral fall and he feels a thousand times more punished by the [illegible] before which he has [illegible] own accused than he could be by the most severe human tribunal. He will not admit in extenuation that the greater part of his past for which he curses himself did not wholly depend on himself and him miserable drunkard but upon a mysterious and immense power which threw and dragged him into this world [illegible] hurricane which in its turbulence [illegible] a frail leaf of grass across the steppes.

What use is his past? Why has his life followed this course and not another road? What is he himself? Just so many questions to which he cannot respond except by complete ignorance and the most profound astonishment. Alas the awakened conscience offers him neither hope nor reconciliation. Hitherto he has lived in a mist, today he same mist exists, but peopled with mournful visions. For long his arms have been fettered by heavy chains now the same chains are here, but their weight has doubled because he has understood that they are chains. Our drunkard began to shed useless tears. The good folk who passed by began to stop round about him, and assured him it was the wine which was working in him.

But, my friends, I cannot stop weeping. It is beyond my power" said the unhappy man. And the crowd burst into shouts of laughter and mocked him. They did not understand that he had never been less under the influence of wine than now and that he had merely made a sorrowful discovery which tore his heart. Had the crowd made a similar discovery they would have assuredly understood that there is a grief the saddest of all that of finding an awakened conscience unexpectedly. They would have also understood that they too were deformed in spirit and as brutalized as this drunkard who was thus lamenting.

"No," reflected the unhappy one. "I must rid myself of it at any price otherwise I am done for

And he at once prepared to throw his find on the public road, but was prevented by the presence of a sergeant of the town

"You my man," said this last to him shaking his finger at him. "look to me as if you were about to distribute abroad clandestine pamphlets. If you do, it will not be long before you are strung up, you know"

The drunkard promptly concealed his find in his pocket and moved away. He slouched along, looking round about to see that no one was spying on him to the tavern kept by his old acquaintance, Prokovitch. Before entering he cast a furtive glance into the interior through the window. Seeing that there were no habitues in the tavern, and that Prokovitch slept behind the counter he opened the door quickly ran in, and without giving Prokovitch time to recognize him, he thrust the terrible find into his hand.

For some moments Prokovitch's eyes were dazzled. Next he felt himself in a cold sweat. He seemed to have a vision that he was conducting his business without his papers being in order, but a prompt and general inspection proved neither green, blue nor yellow paper that the authorities exacted was missing. Then his eye fell on the rag which he found in his hands, and he seemed to recognize it.

"Ha! ha!" he said, "it is the very same that I delivered myself from with such difficulty before buying my 'permit of tavern keeper.' Yes, it is the very same!"

Convinced on this point, he presumed that his ruin was imminent. Here is the argument he used almost mechanically "A man is in business. The conscience, it is finished, nothing remains, therefore there can be no more business." He began to tremble violently, he grew pale, he was seized with a fear such as he had never felt before. Conscience revoke in him and murmured

"No, no, you must no longer [illegible] ously intoxicate poor people"

Beside himself with fear he called his wife to his aid. Arina Ivanovna ran in, but the moment that she saw [illegible] Prokovitch involuntarily a [illegible] she cried out in a tone of emotion "Help! Police! Thieves!"

"Why am I condemned to immediate ruin on account of the fault of that wretch?" thought Prokovitch, and great drops of sweat gathered on his forehead. Meanwhile the tavern filled rapidly with people but Prokovitch instead of serving his clients with his usual good humor threw them into great astonishment by not only refusing to pour out wine for them but by demonstrating to them in a touching manner that with the poor all misfortune comes from drink. "If however," he continued through his tears, "you will be contented with a small glass, so be it, it will even be profitable. But you only think of seizing opportunities to swallow whole canfuls. And what happens? You intoxicate yourselves, you are dragged to the whipping post, and there you receive 100 strokes. Reflect a little my friends—is it worth while running after such a thing and to have to cap it all to pay all the money you earn to a wretch like me?"

But, Prokovitch, you lose heart!" returned his amazed clients.

"It is not extraordinary that I do, friends, when I meet with such a misfortune. See what a [illegible] I have just received." And he showed them the conscience the drunkard had slipped into his hands and asked if any one would avail himself of it. But as each one recognized its import he withdrew to the most convenient distance from it. No one showed any urgent wish to accept Prokovitch's offer

"See the pretty patent! Who wants it?" he repeated

"But what do you calculate on doing now?" they asked

"This is how I argue now my friends. Only one thing remains for me to do—die. I can no longer cheat my neighbor. I can no longer muddle poor people with brandy. Therefore what remains, if not to die?

"He is right" said his clients, laughing at him

"Even this has come into my mind," he continued. "I have a hankering to break all the jugs and bottles and to make the contents of the casks run into the neighboring canal. One would be sure of resisting temptation this way." Here Arina Ivanovna interrupted with these simple words, "Just try merely to see." For her heart was evidently untouched by the divine grace which had descended on her husband. But it was not easy to stop him he continued to shed tears and to talk without ceasing

"If a [illegible] misfortune [illegible] strike a man," he said, "it is because it was decreed it had to come. That man was predestined to misfortune. In self examination he could no longer dare to define himself 'I am a merchant, a tradesman,' such an explanation would cause him profound trouble. He must simply say 'I am an unfortunate.'"

Throughout the whole day Prokovitch gave himself up to these highly philosophical exercises and although Arina Ivanovna was resolutely opposed to her husband's project of breaking their bottles and casks, yet they sold no more that day. Toward evening, Prokovitch became less sad, even gay and in going to bed he said to his wife

"Well my little soul and dear wife though we have gained nothing today how light hearted one feels when the conscience is pure."

He was scarcely in bed when he fell asleep perfectly peacefully he did not even snore, whereas previously he always snored when he had gained—but then he had no conscience

Meanwhile Arina Ivanovna regarded matters differently. She realized that for the trade of a tavern a conscience was not an agreeable acquisition but a profitless one. She resolved to get rid of this unwelcome guest. She waited patiently all night and [illegible] had scarcely penetrated the dusty windows of the tavern when she took the conscience from her sleeping spouse and threw it [illegible] into the street

It was market day. Already country peasants were arriving [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] with hasty steps to the market place to [illegible] the proceedings

At sight of Lovets Arina Ivanovna [illegible] a project [illegible] [illegible] hastily [illegible] ran to [illegible] after him and as soon as she caught him up she slipped the conscience into his pocket very cleverly without his being aware of it.

Lovets was not absolutely a shameless scamp but he had no scruples and practiced little peculations quite freely. He was not [illegible] but he was endowed with the look of a prying [illegible] His hands had not been steeped in great villainies but they took readily whatever came easily to their grasp. In a word he was an excellent [illegible]

Now suddenly this man began to feel the qualms of repentance. When he reached the market place it seemed to him that all the merchandise in the carts and in the stalls did not belong to him but that they were [illegible] Never had he experienced a similar sensation. He rubbed his eyes [illegible] "Am I ill?" No doubt it was [illegible]

He approached a cart with the intention of [illegible] but his arms remained immovable at his sides. He approached another barrow intending to shake a [illegible] by the beard but oh horror the palms of his hands remained closed. He was alarmed and said to himself "What has happened to me? Why I am on the fair road to ruin my prospects. Had I not better go home to see if I have taken leave of my senses?" Hoping that the ailment would pass he walked about the market looking here and there. There was a crowd of varied things, especially much poultry and everything seemed to say to him "He has only to stoop to take." The distance is great between cup and lips. Meanwhile the peasants, seeing that our man was not in his usual trim and that he restricted himself to directing his eyes to their goods grew more daring. They dared to joke with him and called him "Booby, son of a booby"

"No, I am seized with some unknown illness," said Lovets to himself and he returned home empty handed. His wife awaited him, speculating on the number of bags of lime bark that he would bring, for usually he was laden with them and he carried his prizes in them. Now he came with only one. Immediately he showed his nose Mrs. Lovets darted in front of him and said "Where are the bags?"

"I attest my conscience" began Lovets.

"I ask where are the bags?"

"I attest my conscience," repeated Lovets.

"Very well let your conscience procure your food till next market day. As for me, I have no dinner to give you."

Lovets hung his head, because he knew his wife's words were unanswerable. He took off his overcoat. Immediately a transformation took place in him. The conscience remained in the pocket of the coat which now hung on the door. Lovets suddenly felt himself relieved and free as heretofore. It seemed to him again that nothing in the world belonged to others, that everything belonged to himself. The aptitude to appropriate and to devour every thing reappeared in him.

"Ha! ha! now you will not escape me, my good friends!" he cried, rubbing his hands, and he rapidly put on his overcoat in order to return in haste to the market. But, oh, miracle! scarcely had he put on this garment when his eagerness was cut short. He seemed to be two men—the one, when without his greatcoat, impudent and void of delicacy, the other, in the greatcoat, timid and modest. Notwithstanding that he felt himself filled with the most benevolent sentiments, he did not give up his return to the market place. "Perhaps," he thought, "I shall be able to conquer these [illegible]"

But the nearer he approached the market the more his heart beat and he [illegible] the need of showing some kindness to this poor crowd, who toiled from morning till night in rain and in mud in order to gain two kopecks. He had not thought of others' goods. Far from it, his purse became a trust because he realized that the money in it was not his but his neighbor's.

"Here are fifteen kopecks, my friend," he said to a peasant, giving him the money

"Why do you give me that, great simpleton?"

"It is indemnity for my grievous injustices. Forgive me for the love of God."

"Ah! may God pardon you!"

Thus he went through the whole market distributing his money. The thing done, doubtless he felt himself relieved of a great weight, nevertheless he remained extremely pensive.

"I have certainly contracted some illness," he said again. "I had better go home and I will take the occasion to call all the poor that I meet along the way and I will feed them."

He did as he said. He collected a large number of poor and led them into his courtyard. At the sight his wife lifted her hands to heaven, asking what new extravagance this was. Lovets approached her gently and said "Here are the people, my little Theodosie, whom it was my duty to bring to you. Feed them, for the love of God."

But he had hardly time to take off his greatcoat when he again felt himself freed from the bondage. Seeing from his window all the poor of the town collected in his court he could not understand what it meant. "What was the motive of this gathering? Must he feed them all?

"Who are all these people?" he asked pointing to the court

"What! those people there? Those are the vagabonds that you told me to feed," replied Mme. Lovets, sullenly

"Let them be chased away by the shoulders," he cried in a fury and he rushed into the house like a madman. He paced up and down the room, saying, "What has come to me?" What! he, the punctual man, ferocious when it concerned the fulfillment of his professional duties, had he suddenly become as limp as a rag?

"Theodosie Petrovna, my little mother, let me be bound for the love of God. I feel that today I shall commit some absurdity that will not be undone in a year," he said in a supplicating tone

His wife recognized that there was something seriously wrong with her husband. She undressed him, put him to bed and made him drink hot potions. Then the idea struck her to go to the anteroom and rummage in the pockets of his greatcoat. The one contained an empty purse, the other a piece of dirty oily paper. When she unfolded this paper she exclaimed with a shudder "Here is the trick he has played us, the wretch! He carries his conscience in his pocket!"

Then she meditated how to get rid of this conscience and on whom to palm it. It was necessary that she should not crush her chosen victim under the blow, but merely cause him some unimportant inconvenience. Finally she decided that it would be best to locate the conscience with the Jew financier Bzjotski the originator of many important schemes, the creator of sundry railways. He, at all events has a strong neck, he will be able to support it." she thought

She then prudently slipped the conscience into a stamped envelope, on which she wrote Bzjotski's address, then she threw the letter into the letter box

"Now," she said to her husband on entering her house, "you may safely go to the market."

Bzjotski was seated at dinner surrounded by his family. At one side of him was one of his sons, aged ten years. The child meditated on the operations of the bank.

"What happens little father if I place at 20 per cent the money you have given me? How much shall I have at the end of the year?"

"At simple or compound interest?" demanded Bzjotski.

"At compound interest, little father of course

"At compound interest it will be forty five rubles and seventy nine kopecks without counting the fractions."

"Then little father I shall invest them that way

"Do so my boy but make sure it is a safe investment

On the other side of the table sat Bzjotski's [illegible] a child of seven and he was occupied in resolving an elementary problem of arithmetic in his head. Opposite to Bzjotski sat his beautiful spouse [illegible] little new born daughter in her arms who instinctively stretched toward her mother's gold bracelets.

In a word Bzjotski was a happy man

He was preparing to taste an extraordinary sauce so good that he would willingly have [illegible] at the sideboard with priceless lace and [illegible] the servant presented him with a letter on a silver tray. Hardly had Bzjotski taken the envelope when he became extraordinarily agitated. He felt like an eel on a spit

"Why do they send me this thing?" he cried trembling in every limb

No one understood what this meant, but it was evident that he could not finish his repast.

I will not attempt to describe the torments which Bzjotski endured on this memorable day. I will only say one thing, this man, weak and feeble in appearance endured like a hero the most terrible tortures but as to divesting himself of the smallest piece of money never would he consent

"It is nothing," he said to his wife in the moments of an acute attack "but hold me firmly and if under the stress of suffering I ask you to bring me my cash box do nothing my dear. I would rather die first.

As there is no situation under the heaven no matter how difficult it be from which an egress cannot be found, in this case one was at length revealed. Bzjotski remembered very opportunely an old promise he had made to send a gift to a charitable institution of which a general of his acquaintance had the chief direction. Opening very cautiously the envelope which he had received he drew out the contents with a pair of pincers, reinclosed it in another envelope together with a hundred ruble note, sealed the new envelope and presented himself at the general's house.

"I wish your excellency to contribute an offering to your work," he said, placing his sealed missive on the table before the general, whose face expressed great satisfaction

"This, sir is an act worthy of praise this one," replied.

Upon which Bzjotski flew rather than walked through the streets to his home. By the evening he had forgotten all about his past sufferings and he passed the night meditating upon new and colossal bank operations.

The poor conscience lived a long time wandering about in this way and passed through the hands of thousands of persons. No one wanted it, each one's object was to pass it on to his neighbor by fair or false means.

At last it lost patience the unfortunate, at never being able to rest, and at being constrained to lead the life of a wandering Jew. So, addressing its latest possessor, a certain small merchant whose affairs were not in a prosperous condition, "Why do you martyr me?" it asked. "Why do you thrust me under your feet?"

"Ha! what would you have me do with you, conscience, my friend?" was the reply "You are good for nothing."

"Listen to my proposal," answered the conscience. "Seek me out a little Russian child, a little new born Russian, and place me in its pure heart. Perhaps the little innocent will take me and cherish me."

Its owner consented to do as it wished. He sought and found a little Russian infant, he opened its heart and there laid the conscience to rest.

The child grew and the conscience grew with it. He will one day be a great man with a great conscience.

On that day iniquities, frauds and violence will disappear, because the conscience, emboldened, will speak with sovereign power.—Translated from the Russian of Chtchedrine for Short Stories by Mrs. William Sharp.

—The finest stock of robes, blankets etc., in this section, at Gleason & Lemmler's, and prices are down to rock bottom. Don't fail to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

A WARSHIP MUSTER.

AN IMPORTANT CEREMONY ON BOARD OF A BIG MAN-OF-WAR.

Once a Month Every Man on Board Ship Must Look His Very Best, and at the End All Hands Forward Follow an Old Custom and Go Around the Mast.

General muster is a ceremony of great importance on a man-of-war. Unlike other musters and routine drills which take place day after day with the utmost regularity, this grand function takes place not oftener than once a month. On most warships the first Sunday of each month is reserved for this purpose, but it often happens that two or three months elapse between general musters.

At three bells (9:30 A. M.) the call for "quarters" is sounded by the buglers and the men take their places in the different divisions. The sailors or deck hands who compose the guns' crews are stationed on the starboard side of the deck and are usually divided into four classes, known respectively as the first, second, third and fourth divisions. In charge of each is a deck officer, usually a lieutenant, and an ensign is assigned as junior officer

On the port side of the deck are mustered the navigator's division, the forward powder division, the after powder division, the engineer's division, the marine guard, and, if on a flagship, the band.

The navigator's division is composed mostly of petty officers, such as ship's writers, quartermasters, carpenters, dynamo machinists, the ship's cook, signal boys, etc. When the ship goes into action their duty is to take charge of the navigation of the ship, thus relieving the sailors who belong to guns' crews. Their station at quarters is forward on the spar deck

ALL NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED

Next come the two parts of the powder division composed of petty officers, cooks and servants. The officer of the division needs to be a linguist, for usually all nationalities are represented—Japanese, Chinese, Africans, Germans, Swedes, Russians, Greeks, Italians and occasionally an American. This is usually counted the "scrub" division of a ship, and the officers have a hard time making the men keep in presentable appearance. At target practice and other drills it is supposed to make the poorest record.

The engineer's division is composed of machinists, boiler makers, oilers, firemen and coal heavers, and is in charge of the chief engineer, with the junior officers of his corps as assistants. On the quarter deck the marine guard, "the bulwark between the wardroom and the forecastle," falls into line and the brilliant colors of their uniforms present a most gaudy appearance. If a flagship the admiral's band in a uniform resplendent with red trimmings falls in farther aft under the break of the poop.

ALL OFFICERS IN FULL DRESS.

At general muster all officers are in full dress, with cocked hats and epaulets and gold lace on coat and trousers. The men must all be in their best and clean, with shoes polished and clothes well brushed. The uniforms worn must be strictly regulation. This is one of the hardest trials of a man-of-war's-man now—to wear a regulation flat cap. The new uniform adopted is said by them to be ridiculous, and no good sailor will wear one of these hats ashore

After the divisions have been mustered they are marched aft and formed into a hollow square upon the quarter deck and the chaplain reads the prayers, while the men stand with uncovered heads in respectful attitude. The divisions are then marched back to their stations and dismissed.

Hardly have the men broken ranks when the boatswain's mates' whistles are heard, followed by the gruff voices of the old sea men as they repeat the order "All hands to muster." The men then throng back and form just forward of the quarter deck. The petty officers form by themselves just forward of the mainmast. The ship's officers according to rank form on the starboard side of the deck. The executive officer, that person of great authority, steps forward and reads the "Articles for the Government of the Navy."

This is a long and tedious document setting forth the punishments to be given both officers and enlisted seamen for various offenses, ranging from wrecking a war vessel down to coming aboard intoxicated. The punishments are necessarily severe. Then follows the reading of the proceedings of all general courts martial held in the navy during the preceding month. Sometimes there are twenty or more of them, and the officer shows signs of fatigue before the task is completed.

MUSTER IN THE STARBOARD GANGWAY

The reading of these rules and regulations is at last concluded and the executive officer, grown hoarse by reason of so much reading, heaves a sigh of relief.

The order is then given and repeated by the boatswain's mates for all petty officers to muster in the starboard gangway. Here in two long ranks are the men who have charge of much of the work done on board ship. At the end nearest the quarter deck stands the master-at-arms, and then come yeomen, writers, machinists, the apothecary, printer, painter, electrician, bandmaster, boatswain's mates, gunners' mates, quartermasters, oilers, water tenders and ship's corporals. These men are often Americans and many of them are ex apprentices. Their duties are important, and they are trusted more than the other members of the crew

The paymaster or pay clerk starts to muster the crew, calling out each man's full name, and the latter answers with his rating. When the petty officers are all mustered they are allowed to leave and go forward, always being cautioned to keep quiet.

Then follows a scene which reminds one of the old days of the navy—a custom hundreds of years old, borrowed originally from the English, like many of the modern innovations, such as the design of uniform. It is called "going around the mast."

When each man's name is called he answers with his rating as "Ordinary seaman, sir," removes his cap and walks around the mast to the starboard side and goes forward. This is kept up until all—seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, coal heavers, firemen and bandsmen—have passed under the inspection of the captain, who stands near the mainmast intently watching and forming an opinion of each man as he passes before him. When all have gone forward the order is given by the executive officer to "pipe down," the shrill whistles sound and general muster is over —New York Recorder

Guarding Against Imposition.

Jeweler's Daughter—Before I consent I must have from you a sacred promise.

Her Adorer—What is it, love?

Jeweler's Daughter—That you will buy the ring from papa.—Jewelers' Weekly

George Washington's Sobriquets.

Washington was called by many sobriquets. He was first of all "Father of his Country." "Providence left him childless that his country might call him father." Sigourney calls him "Pater Patriæ." Chief Justice Marshall, the "American Fabius." Lord Byron, in his "Ode to Napoleon," calls him "The Cincinnatus of the West." For having a new world on his shoulders he was called the "Atlas of America." The English soldiery called him by the sarcastic nickname of "Lo[illegible] Georgius." Red Jacket, the Seneca Indian chief, called him the "Flower of [illegible] Forest." The Italian poet, Vittorio [illegible] called him "Deliverer of America." [illegible] "Gazette of the United [illegible]" called the "Savior of His [illegible]" bitter opponents sarcas[illegible] the "Stepfather of His Co[illegible]" presidency.—Detroit Fr[illegible]

Mr. Moule, after thi[illegible] in China as a mission[illegible] merchants an envia[illegible] tegrity [illegible] storing your [illegible] al healthy [illegible] follow the [illegible] and Alter[illegible] good diges[illegible] and Kidneys [illegible] Try a bottle. [illegible] drug store.

—For fine toba[illegible] Emil Thamm's. [illegible] prices.

DINNER TABLE TRICKS.

Suggestions for Entertainment That May Make You Unpopular.

A great deal of amusement can be furnished a dinner party by tricks performed with toothpicks, goblets and other bric-a-brac of the festive board. Nothing is more enlivening when the guests are discussing the dessert than a well selected series of tricks, and nothing will make a person remembered longer by his associates. An amusing trick is one with water glasses. Place three or four in a row, then another row on top of these containing a number one less than the first, then another row and so on until a pyramid with a single glass on top is formed. Now invite your neighbor to fill the top glass with water, then the two supporting it and so on. The chances are nineteen to twenty-one that he will make a slip by the time he reaches the bottom row and topple the whole pyramid over. This denouement never fails to provoke much merriment. It may also provoke the host and hostess, but as you will never be invited there to another dinner what do you care?

Another interesting diversion is competitive map drawing. This can take place any time after the first course. It is best enjoyed when the table cloth is laid over a heavy flannel mat, as then creases are seen more plainly. Engage your neighbor in a discussion as to the Stanley expedition across Africa or the comparative merits of the Panama and Nicaragua canal routes, and, taking your fork, push aside your plate and with the fork tines draw a diagram showing your understanding of the courses taken. Of course your friend will then make corrections, and if both press rather heavily on the fork handles interesting outlines can be made, their accuracy depending on your respective artistic abilities. If the forks have been dipped in gravy or mashed potatoes before the drawing commences the outlines will be plainer. Indeed they are frequently so vivid as to be seen the whole length of the table, and thus amuse all the guests.

Toothpicks are a unique source of amusement, and many recipes are given for doing tricks with them. One is to take fifty or 100 picks and build a log house structure with four sides, each the length of a toothpick. When it has been put up say ten or twelve inches high, set a glass of water on top, and with a match set fire to the wooden tower. As the toothpicks burn the water will fall and be spilled over the flames, thus extinguishing them and creating considerable wonder among those present that the whole building was not burned up.

It is often the case that there is a constraint during the first course that is embarrassing and which prevents a full enjoyment of the meal until it has worn off. If some enlivening trick can be performed by an ingenious guest the true bonhommie of the feast can quickly be brought about. For this purpose the soup plate trick is a good one. Having bribed a waiter to let you see the bottom of a plate before the meal, offer to bet a small sum, like five or ten dollars, that you can guess the design of the maker's trade mark on the bottom of the plates. Request all to imitate your motions and slowly lift the soup and plate from the table until it is on a level with the top of your head. Watching your own plate quickly cry "Fire!" when about half the guests will probably drop their plates and be too confused to dispute your winning the bet. From this time on there will be a thoroughly acquainted party around the table.—Detroit Free Press.

Against His Own Orders.

Young Abijah Hatch was in the stable with his two brothers, Samuel and Joseph, who had been at school that day. Bije's schooling was finished. Mr. Hatch, who stood outside, could not but overhear his sons' conversation about the farm he goat.

"You know " Bije was saying "how mad it makes old Billy to shake your fist at him. You know how he puts down his head and goes for you.

"Well " continued Abijah, "this afternoon I climbed down behind the ducking rock, where it's flat with the bank to get a drink from the river. When I lifted myself, there was old Billy staring at me. I made up my mind to get even with him. So I shook both fists at him, and he just tore at me. When he was real close I popped down behind the rock. He was going so fast he couldn't stop. So he went right over my head into the river."

"Let's try it on him again " said Joseph.

"Yes let's," said Samuel

"You would, would you!" said their father coming around the corner and looking sternly on the three.

"That was a mean trick to play on old Billy—and the water icy cold too," continued Mr Hatch fixing a severe eye on Bije. "Don't you ever let me hear of your doing it again. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir," said the three boys all at once, for their father was what is called a strict disciplinarian

That night Mr Hatch told his wife the story

"Did you ever see old Billy act that way?" he asked.

"Yes he goes headlong at anybody that shakes a fist at him."

"Curious! I'd like to see him do it," said Mr Hatch meditatively, as he went to bed.

Next day Bije, on his way back from the orchard, noticed Billy tearing across the field. A large man was standing on the ducking stone shaking his fist at the goat. Curiosity had been too much for Mr Hatch.

He caught sight of his son at the critical moment when he should have jumped. Dismayed at being found disobeying his own orders the stern father forgot the on-rushing Billy

A moment more and Abijah was running to help his father out of the river

"Here, dad, the bank's not so steep here" was all the wise boy said.

"Thank you, Abijah. Do you think your mother was watching? I'll sell that goat this week. He's getting dangerous."—Youth's Companion.

When Webster Was at School.

The following anecdote of Daniel Webster who was, in 1796, a member of Phillips Exeter academy was related to a friend of mine by Samuel Lawrence, of Exeter.

A few days after Mr Webster had entered Exeter academy he returned to his boarding house one evening in a very despondent mood and told his friends there that the city boys in the academy were constantly laughing at him because he was at the foot of his class and had come from the backwoods.

The next day Mr Nicholas Emery, who was then an assistant tutor in the academy, urged Webster to think of nothing but his books, and added that all would yet come out right.

The advice was heeded, and at the end of the first quarter Mr. Emery, mustering his class in a line, formally took the arm of the young Webster and marched him from the foot to the extreme head.

At the end of the second quarter, when the class was mustered, Mr. Emery said

"Daniel Webster, gather up your books and take down your cap."

The boy obeyed, and thinking that he was about to be expelled from school, was sorely troubled.

The teacher soon dispelled the illusion, for he continued "Now, sir, you will please report yourself to the teacher of the first class! And you, young gentlemen, will take an affectionate leave of your classmate, for you will never see him again."

They never did see him in [illegible] room again, but the day ca[illegible] [illegible] of the nation beheld[illegible]

[illegible] docu[illegible]ments, comprising [illegible] pages of plainly printed, carefully [illegible] reliable information. Among the authors of these documents are Hon. James G. Blaine; Wm. McKinley, Jr. [illegible]

This complete set of documents will be sent to any address, post paid, for Fifty [illegible] Cents. Address, [illegible]

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FANCY WORK NOTES.

New and Charming Flower Doilies—A Dainty Ball for Little Folks.

Novel and beautiful are the "flower doilies." The foundation is of fine white linen; this is shaped as a pansy, for example, and outlined, veined and shaded with silk. Any flower can be represented, and the color chosen to suit the table decoration.

Some new photograph frames are covered with watered silk.

Fashionable tea cloth designs are the Marie Antoinette, whereon are bunches of flowers tied up with ribbons, and the Louis XV, with its combination of scrolls in gold with bright colored flowers.

A pretty sponge bag is of fine butcher's linen embroidered in linen floss, lined with rubber sheeting and gathered on draw strings.

One of the best styles for a table runner that will wash is to choose the damask with a graceful design woven in it—either in cream and white or all white. Outline this pattern in the usual crewel stitch with ingrain flax thread, lightly filling in the design here and there with fancy stitches.

A lady tells of an attractive ball for children. It is composed entirely of soft silk, and is elliptic rather than round. The silk is tucked all over and the tucks drawn in on the thread, and the interior is eider down or something equally light. It could hardly hurt the most delicate piece of china, and a small child might be allowed to play with it almost with impunity in any room.

Any one who happens to have by her one of the old reticules her grandmother and great-grandmother used to carry in the days when the skirts were so scanty there was no room for pockets will do well to reproduce its shape, as it can often be made exceedingly pretty. The favorite form is the sack, made of velvet, lined with satin of a contrasting color, and often covered with small spangles to match. Some of the newest have a deep, wide heading edged with fur; others, again, are either worked all over in beads or embroidered with sprigs.

An example of the growing fancy for green is seen in a table cover that has a center of quiet green damask—a green that has a dash of gray in it. This is bordered with soft cream silk decorated with scrolls worked in bronze and green, gold and blue shades of silk

A Handsome Screen.

Many and various are the forms in which screens are fashioned nowadays. Our cut gives a very handsome example of a style

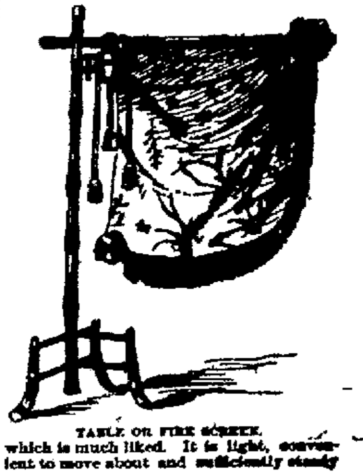

TABLE OR FIRE SCREEN.

which is much liked. It is light, convenient to move about and sufficiently steady when properly made.

The screen has a frame of ebonized bamboo, the drapery is of silk powdered with embroidered ferns, sprays, butterflies, etc., and is edged with a multicolored silk fringe. The drapery is gracefully looped up with tasseled cords and bows of plain silk. The lining is in a bright contrasting color

Chicken Croquettes.

For chicken croquettes use one solid pint of finely chopped cooked chicken, one tablespoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, one teacupful of cream or of chicken stock, one tablespoonful of flour, four eggs, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of onion juice, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one pint of bread crumbs and three tablespoonfuls of butter. Put the cream or stock on to boil, mix flour and butter and stir into the cream; add chicken and seasoning. Boil two minutes and add two of the eggs well beaten. Take from the fire immediately. When cold, mold, cover with egg and bread crumbs and fry

Picture Framing.

A colored picture is generally framed in good taste, according to Decorator and Furnisher, if given a suitable mat with a narrow gilt frame. Silk frames are sometimes used for colored pictures, also for black and white effects. They are made by arranging soft folds of any plain colored China or India silk over a pine frame, which can be bought for a small sum or made at home. A fan of delicate lace across one corner will add to its beauty. One of these pine frames may also be cheaply covered with the dull yellow brown matting that comes around tea chests and lighted by dashes of gilt.

Winter Salad.

Three boiled potatoes, mashed, one teaspoon mustard, two teaspoons salt, one teaspoon essence anchovy, three tablespoons olive oil, one tablespoon vinegar, two hard boiled eggs, yolks. Stir thoroughly and serve at once

One Thing and Another.

Bronze ornaments are sometimes cleaned by washing with soap and water with a very soft sponge, and then afterward with beer, not letting it touch the silver more than necessary. This should be carefully wiped off, not allowed to dry on.

An old English recipe for polishing oilcloth is as follows: Melt half an ounce of beeswax in a saucer of turpentine. Rub the surface of the oilcloth all over with the mixture and then rub with a dry cloth.

Keep nickel, silver ornaments and mounts bright by rubbing with woolen cloth saturated in spirits of ammonia.

To take ink stains out of marble, take equal quantities of fresh spirits with [illegible] and lemon juice. Put them in a bottle [illegible] shake well. Wet the spots, and in a [illegible] while rub with a soft linen rag [illegible] disappear

When furniture is to be revarnished [illegible] it first with strong soda water to remove all grease.

Be Sure to Put the Sugar in First.

If a young lady adds milk or cream to her tea before putting in the sugar, it is a sign that she is in danger of being crossed in love.

The First Dictionary.

The Chinese claim that the first dictionary was compiled by Pa[illegible], a learned [illegible] man, who lived in the [illegible]

Thanking you all for the liberal patronage and soliciting the same for the future, we take [illegible] all a HAPPY NEW YEAR,

Respectfully Yours

[illegible] Weekly.

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ADVERTISING RATES.
[illegible]

L. ROGERS & SON.
Editors and Proprietors

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 8, 1892

[illegible] LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

In 1873 and Act was passed the Legislature entitled "An Act for the protection of Sheep in McKean county." The Act provided for the taxing of dogs thereby creating a fund with which to pay for sheep killed by dogs. There was a fatal defect in the title of the Act, and on an application for a mandamus by Mr Bouton to compel the Commissioners to pay for a quantity of sheep, which had been dead several years, Judge Morrison refused the mandamus on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Act. The opinion which was filed by the Judge some days since, an abstract of which we publish below, is quite lengthy and contains other reasons for the refusal of the mandamus, based on the facts of this particular case. But they are not of sufficient general interest to require publication. It will be observed that so much of the opinion as we publish declares the Act unconstitutional and void, and therefore it would seem that the Commissioners cannot levy and collect a dog tax hereafter and it would also seem that there is no legal method of appropriating any of the money now in the treasury. Following is the opinion:

Patrick Blygh vs James Biggins et al Commissioners of the County of McKean.
In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county No. [illegible] June Term 1891. Petition for Mandamus.
J. W. Bouton, Esq. For Petitioner.
E. R. Mayo, Esq. For Respondents.
Opinion, Morrison, J., filed Dec. 1[illegible] 1891.

By agreement of counsel the rule to show cause was granted why a peremptory mandamus should not issue instead of the usual manner of issuing an alternative writ, and on the return of the rule the defendant answered and the question argued and now before us for decision is, shall a peremptory mandamus issue?

See 15 W. N. C. 316.

This was a petition for a mandamus to the Commissioners of McKean county to compel them to draw their warrant upon the Treasurer of said county for the sum of $117 in favor of the plaintiff, for a balance alleged to be due him for damages to his sheep by dogs as found by appraisers appointed in pursuance of the act of assembly of this Commonwealth entitled "An Act for the protection of sheep in the County of McKean," approved 10th day of March 1873, P. L. 41[illegible].

As the plaintiff is asking for a remedy which will only be granted in extraordinary cases where there would otherwise be a failure of justice, he must establish a specific legal right as well as the want of a specific remedy.

Com. vs Rossiter 2 Binn. 362.
Com. vs Canal Commissioners 2 P. and W. 518.
[illegible] vs Com. 11 Pa. St. 126.
Jones vs Buckey 11 Pa. St. [illegible]

Now the plaintiff is met at the threshold of his case with the question of the constitutionality of the act of March 1873 [illegible] which he bases his right [illegible] is entitled [illegible] tection of sheep [illegible] McKean [illegible] as amended in 1874 [illegible] Article III, Sect. 3 [illegible] No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills. This provision of the constitution was in force when the act of 1873 supra was passed and approved and we are not able to understand how the provisions of this act can be sustained. It proposes to be for the protection of sheep, which is clearly one subject, the title being a part of the act.

Rettinger's Est. 1[illegible] Pa. St. [illegible]
Railroad Company vs Tobler, 66 Pa. St. 164.

The Act then provides a system for the taxation of dogs and for the collection and appropriation of the money. It next provides for the appointment of appraisers to assess the damages done to sheep by dogs and for the payment of the same. Then Section 6 provides a penalty against any person who shall permit any dog to be kept about his premises that is not assessed. Section 7 provides for the appropriation of the surplus dog tax to the common school, and lastly dogs are declared to be personal property and subject of larceny.

Now, if by any construction of language this can be said to be but one subject, we will be greatly surprised. But if it be one subject then it is surely not clearly expressed in the title. An Act for the protection of sheep in no way indicates or implies the taxation of dogs. Nor does it indicate that they are to be made personal property. Nor does it indicate that a new tribunal is to be created in the belly of the Act with unlimited power to assess damages, and with no appeal or other method provided for reviewing its work. If dogs can be taxed and made personal property by an Act with such a title, why not horses, cows, goats, pigs, and all other kinds of personal property? And why not have put in the Act a section assessing each cow and horse in McKean county $10 or any other sum and require the owner thereof to pay the same over for the benefit of sheep raisers.

If we are correct in our view of this Act, then there is no money in the treasury of McKean county, raised on dogs, on which the plaintiff or any other sheep owner has a clear legal claim. If this is so the plaintiff must fail. In our opinion the Act of March 11, 1873, P. L. 417 is unconstitutional and void.

Rogers vs. Mfg. Co. 109 Pa. St. 109.
In re Road in Boro. Ibid, 44.

[illegible] JOHN SHERMAN received the [nomin]ation for U. S. Senator of Ohio, [illegible] Republican caucus held in Co[illegible] Wednesday evening of this [illegible] for Sherman [illegible]

[illegible]

From the National Tribune.

Under this head Gen. H. W. Slocum contributes an article to the January *Forum*, which is chiefly remarkable as showing how much he does not know of the subject, and how thoroughly he misunderstands the facts he attempts to present.

For example, taking up as his first question, whether the Government has been generous or illiberal with its veterans, he asserts the former, and endeavors to prove it by citing figures from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions showing that there were 85,986 pensioners on the roll in 1865, to 676,160 in 1891, that the Government paid $8,525,153 for pensions in 1865 to $118,548,959 in 1891.

Very illogically, he imagines that these figures are conclusive as to National generosity. Their fatal defect is that they show no relation to other numbers. Eight million dollars a year might be more extravagantly generous than $118,000,000. The all-important fact, which Gen. Slocum entirely ignores, is that there were 2,000,000 men in the Union army, that they fought desperately and continuously for four years, and that the wounded and disabled from such an enormous body of men who fought so long and stubbornly was beyond all precedent, just as much as the war they waged was beyond all precedent. Considering all this the wonder is not that there are so many pensioners but so few; not that so much money goes out for pensions, but that there is not vastly more.

The General then gives the pension appropriations for Great Britain for 1891, which aggregate £5,410,822, or $27,054,110.

He does not state, as he should, that this pension roll is nearly one third the annual value of our pension roll for the same year, the Commissioner of Pensions report giving the latter at $89,247,200, and that our roll represents *more men in hard fighting and more men killed in the field of battle than England in eight centuries that she has been a nation.* These are historical facts that so well informed a man as Gen. Slocum should not be ignorant of. We lost more men killed in single campaigns like that of Vicksburg than England lost in the only real war she has fought for 76 years, that of the Crimea.

The General goes on to say:

[illegible]

It is safe to say nothing of the [illegible], for it is grossly incorrect. In the first place he has reduced, apparently willfully, all the items. He counts the £5,410,822 of the British pension roll as $25,000,000, whereas [illegible] an error of over $2,000,000. Then he [illegible] marks as about $1[illegible], when they are really $15,[illegible], another understatement of nearly $2,000,000. These corrections would make the total of the pension rolls of the five countries

[illegible]

This makes a total of over $1[illegible] [illegible] more than the annual value of our pension roll, in which is included all the pensions paid on account of the War of 1812, the Mexican war and our countless Indian wars, several of which were as big as many European wars.

There are two potent considerations to be kept in mind in examining these figures which the General gives. The first is that the pensioners who receive pensions to the annual value of $89,247,200 represent more terrible fighting, longer service in the presence of the enemy, and many more killed on the field of battle than do the pensioners to whom England, France, Germany, Austria and Russia pay an aggregate of $102,[illegible].

The second is that the pension rolls of these Nations do not begin to represent what is actually [illegible] veteran [illegible]. They are taken care of in thousands of ways not possible in this country. In Germany, France and Austria none but veterans are employed on the State railroads. Ex-soldiers, ex-soldiers' wives, widows and other dependent ones are switch and crossing tenders, and wherever the Government has any work to do it is, if possible, given to those who served it faithfully in the field or to those belonging to them. In France the sale of Government monopolies, such as tobacco, matches, etc., is given to disabled soldiers or their families. This is a comparison with this country which Gen. Slocum has not thought convenient to make.

When he gets to making comparisons with previous wars of the Republic he blunders into a morass of misstatements. He says that the total number of enlistments in the Revolutionary war was 278,021, the total number that received pensions for service was [illegible]. The number of pensions granted is 2[illegible] per cent. of the total number of enlistments. The total number of enlistments in the war of 1812 was 527,024. Pensions were granted to 60,670 of these soldiers, or 11.1 per cent. of the entire number. In the war with Mexico the total number of enlistments was 73,260; 21,271 pensions have been granted.

He then proceeds to argue that an excessive proportion of pensions have been granted for service in the war of the rebellion, and of course has something to say about the great number of men who never saw a battle. It does not occur to him that the proportion of men in previous wars who never saw a battle was vastly greater. The Revolutionary war and that of 1812 were carried on in the most desultory manner. The men were called out in any emergency and when the emergency was past they were dismissed to their homes. Vastly the greater proportion of them never saw the enemy nor heard hostile shot fired. The Revolutionary war lasted seven years, and, including skirmish with the Indians, there were only 52 engagements, large and small. In the three years and more between the battle of Monmouth and the investment of Yorktown the main army under Washington scarcely fired a gun. The General gives the total number of enlistments in the Mexican war at 73,260. Yet the army under Scott which fought its way to Mexico and captured the Capital never numbered over 11,000, and the other army, under Taylor, was about 5,000 strong. Where were the rest of these men? That would leave about 47,000 who were never in action. The statistics of the war confirm this. Whole State contingents did not lose a man. Alabama sent 3,000 [illegible] did not lose one. Cal[illegible] [illegible], Florida, 370; Iowa, [illegible], 1,657; Michigan, [illegible] 455; North Caro[lina] [illegible] and Wis[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICORY AND THE TARIFF.

Melville D. Landon, of New York, better known as Eli Perkins, enjoys a world wide reputation as a humorist in the lecture field, but when he gets into politics he develops an earnest zeal for Republican principles and policies. In the current number of the American Economist he tells to the little children "a story about chicory." The story is interesting, undoubtedly true and pertinently points a protection moral. In a condensed form Mr Landon's little story reads something like this:

Chicory is a vegetable like a parsnip which the French and Germans have been raising and using instead of coffee. It makes a healthful, pleasant drink, and is not a nerve stimulant like coffee. Children can drink chicory as they can milk. The United States buys about eight million dollars worth of chicory annually.

In framing the McKinley tariff a duty was put upon manufactured chicory to induce foreign manufacturers to bring their machinery over here, and work up the raw chicory upon which there is no duty. The result was a stampede from Europe, and chicory factories began to go up in Jersey City, Hoboken, Williamsburg, Newark and Brooklyn. Then Philadelphia and Detroit started chicory factories till we had 14 factories and 900 chicory makers at work in America.

But this isn't all. The farmers in Michigan went to work last spring raising chicory and made more money out of it than they made out of wheat. Now everybody is getting seed, the Detroit factory is doubling its capacity and the result will be that after paying $70,000,000 to France and Germany for chicory we are going to make it here at home and keep the money in our own country.

As to prices, Mr. Landon says chicory used to sell for 12 cents per pound wholesale but competition brought it down to 10 cents, then to 8, 6 and 4 cents, and now it is offered wholesale at 3½ cents. By and by if we get a tariff on raw chicory every farmer can raise a substitute that will improve his coffee. One half chicory gives a delightful flavor to coffee.

As the use of coffee is universal in this country the addition of a cheap substitute to mix it will take a heavy burden from our farmers and mechanics.

Putting in chicory, flax, beet sugar and raising more sheep for wool will reduce the acreage for wheat and with the present tariff against Canadian wheat, rye, oats and barley this country next year will consume its surplus wheat and [illegible]. Then wheat will go to a dollar a bushel in Dakota, farm lands will go up, the farmer will again after fifteen years of low prices [illegible] protection put around him by the McKinley bill.—*Erie Dispatch.*

THE most infamous political knavery which was ever carried to a successful issue in this country was the recent stealing of the New York Legislature by [illegible] Hill. Even the Philadelphia *Times*, an intensely Democratic sheet, acknowledges that in short he has stolen the Legislature of New York under color of law. Instead of law it was a partisan judiciary that upheld him in his infamy.

IN another column we publish an article from the *National Tribune* in reply to an article which recently appeared in the *Forum* from the pen of Gen. H. W. Slocum, in which he attacks the pension policy of the General Government. The fallacies contained in Gen. Slocum's article are thoroughly exploded by the *Tribune* and every citizen who believes in justice being done the men who fought for the country's life from [illegible] a [illegible] useful perusal.

[illegible] Judge Keeler [illegible] decides that [illegible] keepers for [illegible] in the county. Since the amendment to the Brooks law was passed at the last session of the Legislature which authorizes bondsmen to live outside the district in which the hotel is located, the Judges in this district have uniformly recognized that act as valid, paying no attention to the [illegible] act which has recently occupied so much of the attention of the legal fraternity throughout the State.

Business Men

from [illegible] application and too little exercise are especially liable to [illegible] taking up natures great [illegible] headache, biliousness, [illegible] and general derangement of the vital organs. A regular movement of the bowels is indispensable to perfect health. [illegible] Pierce's Pleasant Pellets [illegible]. No interference with business. Very modest expense. Mild in action, yet powerful in cleansing [illegible] the stomach, liver and bowels, curing constipation, headache, and all kindred ailments.

Height of Cruelty

Nervous women seldom receive the sympathy they deserve. While often the picture of health they are constantly ailing. To withhold sympathy from these unfortunates is the height of cruelty. They have a weak heart causing shortness of breath, fluttering, pain in the side, weak and hungry spells and finally swelling of ankles, oppression, choking, smothering and dropsy. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is just the thing for them. For their nervousness, headache, weakness, etc., his Restorative Nervine is unequaled. Fine treatise on Nervous and Heart Diseases and marvelous testimonials free. Sold and guaranteed by A. H. Armstrong.

A Mystery Explained

The papers contain frequent notices of rich, pretty and educated girls eloping with negroes, tramps and coachmen. The well known specialist Dr. Franklin Miles says all such girls are more or less hysterical, nervous, very impulsive, unbalanced, usually subject to headache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, immoderate crying or laughing. These show a weak nervous system for which there is no remedy equal to Restorative Nervine. Trial bottles and fine book containing many marvelous cures, free at A. H. Armstrong's, who also sells and guarantees Dr. Miles' celebrated New Heart Cure, the finest of heart tonics. Cures fluttering, short breath, etc.

Don't Quarrel

With people for groaning when they suffer with rheumatism or neuralgia, the pain is simply terrible, no ancient torture was more painful, but people ought to be [illegible] if having rheumatism or neuralgia [illegible] not use Red Flag Oil. It has cured [illegible] of sufferers and costs only [illegible] R. Foster's Drug Store.

[illegible] been a great sufferer from ca[illegible] over ten years; had [illegible] very bad [illegible] nights [illegible] to walk the [illegible] Ely's Cream Balm [illegible] it is working a [illegible] advised several [illegible] with happy results [illegible] medicine above [illegible] it is worth its [illegible] thank God I have [illegible] with safety [illegible] claimed for it. B. W. Sperry.

A GRATEFUL MOTHER.

Her Son's Loathsome Disease Removed.

Boy Only Twelve Years Old—Chronic Catarrh—Great Discharge from Nose and Throat.

All's Well That Ends Well.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec. [illegible], '91.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen:—It is with great pleasure that I write of the benefit received from your remedy, Peruna. My little boy, about twelve years old, has always been troubled with the catarrh very bad for several years and I had great fears of his going into consumption. He had a bad cough that I could not check, and his head was in a terrible condition. His head discharged so much for years that it was a charge on my mind to keep him supplied with handkerchiefs. I had to use every rag that I could get, and it was astonishing how he could discharge so much from his nose. I commenced to give him Peruna about a month ago, and the discharge from his head is entirely stopped, and also his cough. He now does not have to use a handkerchief at all. The Peruna seems to act like magic in his case. I feel as if I can not find words to express my gratitude to the medicine, but I do regret that I never tried it before. I thought there was no cure for him and had given up trying to have him cured, but when I saw the disease so thoroughly explained in the paper by Dr. Hartman I thought I would try his medicine. I never will be without Peruna in the house and I will recommend it all my friends.

Very sincerely yours,
MRS. A. F. ACKERMAN,
E. Grand Ave., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

PERUNA AS A FAMILY MEDICINE.

Used according to the directions Peruna will secure the family against catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis and consumption. It is a fact of ever increasing astonishment that so many otherwise sensible and provident people will, for the neglect of so simple a precaution as to have a bottle of Peruna at hand, bring upon themselves the needless and foolish expense that a professional man is forced to witness every day.

A cold in the head which a single bottle of Peruna will cure soon becomes a case of chronic catarrh which will require many bottles to entirely cure. A sore throat which one bottle of Peruna will cure soon becomes chronic pharyngitis or enlarged tonsils which will require many bottles. A slight cough which without a vestige of doubt would soon disappear with the use of Peruna becomes a chronic bronchitis which requires a persistent use of Peruna for some time. Every practicing physician sees many cases [illegible] each year due directly to the neglect of coughs, colds, etc., which, if Peruna had been kept in [illegible] would have been prevented.

[illegible] the welfare of the family [illegible] against the common ills [illegible] use of effective and re[illegible] [illegible] household [illegible] The [illegible] bottle of Peruna [illegible] the bottle [illegible] understood [illegible] throat [illegible] or any [illegible] will disturb the [illegible] household [illegible] To have this remedy at hand [illegible] attack comes to be [illegible] only [illegible] common forms [illegible] used in all [illegible]

[illegible] The Peruna Drug Manufacturing [illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

ROBERT H. ROSE, Sheriff.

Court Proclamation.

[illegible]

LOOK AT

These Prices.

THAT —

W. W. Ball & Sons.

WILL QUOTE

[illegible] Boots $1.98
Men's Working Shoes, good 1.25
Men's Fine Shoes, Lace and [illegible] 1.50
[illegible] celebrated [illegible] 2.00
[illegible]
[illegible] to close 2.50
[illegible] $3.40 $4.00
[illegible]
[illegible] men, [illegible] and $1

[illegible] buyers 25 per cent.

[illegible] W. W. Ball & Sons sell railroad tickets all over the world on all [illegible] lines, west, north, south, east. [illegible] Line for Europe. Clyde line Steamers for Florida. Members American Ticket Brokers Association.

W. W. BALL & SONS,
152 Union Street.
TELEPHONE 4. OLEAN, N. Y.

[illegible]

B. H. & Co.
CASH AND ONE PRICE.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6 1891.

Annual January Sale:

We commenced an annual January sale with the New Year. We had something to sell and we are selling it well. The announcement of it started enough special things in muslin underwear, linens, embroideries, cottons, silks and dress goods to chain your attention for weeks to come. We're not afraid of any amount of comparison. We're making money by losing it on some things. No question of profit on any of the bargain goods. They were bought to great advantage and are selling at cost or below to make the inducements for you to trade here and *now*. Otherwise you might not think to trouble us again till spring.

The main facts are these:

Special values in ladies muslin underwear at 25, 50, 75c and $1, particularly the night gown with tucked yoke trimmed with feather stitching, at 25c.
Reduced prices on all sorts of housekeeping linens representing new goods imported by us direct.
Rare bargains in new embroideries for 1892.
Unusually cheap cottons including 4-4 unbleached at 5c, and fine bleached at 8c.
Large purchases of dress goods offered at 12½, 25 and 50—just half price.
Silks of all kinds for less than we can buy them in big quantities.

We're prepared for an enormous trade. The muslin underwear was made during the dull season in anticipation of this occasion and other goods were bought especially for it. We can't go to the manufacturers to-day and buy for what we ask you to pay. Which means that if you are wise, you'll lose no time coming or sending.

Those who cannot come in person *shop by mail.* Did you ever try writing a letter and getting what was wanted by return? We serve thousands of customers that way and save them money.

Suppose you begin while bargains are ripe and plentiful.

BARNES HENGERER & CO.

TRIAL LIST

For Third Monday of January, A. D. 1892.

1. [illegible] vs Chas H Moore No [illegible] December term 1891 Appeal Labor claim Plea Non assumpsit
2. William Wilson by his next friend [illegible] vs C D Longfellow No 3 October term '91 Appeal Labor Claim Plea—Non assumpsit
3. Thomas Shields vs Elisha K Kane No [illegible] December term 1891 Appeal Labor Claim Plea—Non assumpsit
4. F F Brooks vs William Chambers No [illegible] June term 1891 Feigned Issue Defendants answer filed
5. W [illegible] Robinson vs William Chambers No 303 June term 1891 Feigned Issue Defendants answer filed
6. [illegible] George Stafford vs [illegible] George H Potter No 146, October term 1891 [illegible] Plea Non assumpsit, payment [illegible]
7. [illegible] Reese vs John T Barry No 270, [illegible] term 1891 Assumpsit Plea Non assumpsit, payment [illegible] leave &c

[illegible]

16. Margaret Smith vs John Gridley and Wallace Gridley doing business under the firm name of John Gridley & Son No 5[illegible] June term 1891 Appeal Plea—non assumpsit
17. Wm H Smith vs John Gridley and Wallace Gridley doing business under the firm name of John Gridley & Son No 2[illegible] June term 1891 Appeal Plea Non assumpsit
18. [illegible] vs John Gridley and Wallace Gridley doing business under the firm name of John Gridley & Son No 1[illegible] June term 1891 Appeal Plea Non assumpsit
19. J M Cranmer use of Philip Smathers vs J S Wilson No 427 June term 1891 Appeal Plea Non assumpsit
20. J L & M J Sterling as amended, J F & M J Sterling vs C R Wood, William [illegible] and Warren Packard doing business as Hamlin Lumber Company No 441 June term 1891 Appeal Plea—Non assumpsit
21. H W Martin vs Ellen Denning No 20 October term 1891 Appeal Plea—Non assumpsit
22. The Buffalo Brick Manufacturers Association vs D F Rosenburg, Joseph Rosenburg, and Teresa Michael owners or reputed owners, and [illegible] contractor No 32 October term 1891 Sci Fa Sur Mechanics Lien Plea Non assumpsit [illegible] Rosenburg and Michael
23. [illegible] vs The New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company No 41 October term 1891 Trespass Plea—Not guilty
24. George A [illegible] vs New York Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company No 118 October term 1891 Trespass Plea—Not guilty
25. John Gridley, Owen Gridley and F S Gridley vs Clara B Kervin and Thomas Kervin No 3[illegible] October term 1891 Sci Fa Sur Mortgage Plea—Payment

INSURANCE
Life, Fire and Accident
written by
W. F. SPECHT,
SMETHPORT, PA.
In good, reliable companies.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AT HOME [illegible] instructions free. For particulars [illegible] THAS. H. ROWLAND, OBERLIN, OHIO. FREE

Opportunity ✣ Extraordinary.

A Manufacturers' Sale of Ladies' and Children's

CLOAKS!

Cloak manufacturers have had some trouble in disposing of their surplus stock of cloaks this season, consequently have been forced to place them in the hands of large retailers to sell on commission. This means an opportunity to buy cloaks at the cost of production or thereabouts.

I will have a consignment of these cloaks on sale at my store Tuesday and Wednesday the 12th and 13th of January and would most respectfully invite the ladies of Smethport and vicinity to inspect styles and prices.

The assortment will be made up principally of Fur trimmed Reefers, Military Capes, Hip-seamed garments, Cloth Capes, Macintoshes. Also a line of Fur muffs and Boas.

In conjunction with this sale I will make a special reduction throughout my entire stock as I wish to reduce certain lines before inventory as well as the fact that I need money in my business.

Mrs. T. D. NASH,
Smethport, Pa.

Central Pharmacy.

FTANK R. FOSTER,
DEALER IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Fancy Goods,
TOILET ARTICLES, &C.
A FULL LINE OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
FRANK R. FOSTER,
PHARMACIST
Grand Central Hotel Building, Smethport.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
IS ONE OF LESS THAN HALF A DOZEN REALLY GREAT FAMILY PAPERS IN THE COUNTRY.
IT IS THE ONLY ONE [illegible]
IT IS THE ONLY ONE [illegible] history of the war.
IT IS THE ONLY ONE devoted to the interests of ex-Soldiers and sailors.
IT IS THE ONLY ONE that makes a bold and persistent fight for their rights.
IT IS THE ONLY ONE [illegible]
It has More Distinguished Contributors than any Other Paper.
Printed on fine white paper, edited with signal ability and filled with the most interesting matter that can be procured.
ONLY $1 A YEAR—TWO CENTS A WEEK.
Send for sample copies. Sample copies Free.
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

Engines, Boilers & Steam Pumps
Wood and Iron Working Machinery, Shafting, Hangers & Wood Pulleys, Contractors Hoisting Engines, double Engines for Coal Hauling. Write for catalogue.
SHERIFF MACHINERY CO.,
50 Water St. Pittsburgh Pa.

P. D. HOPKINS
Successor to C. L. Douglass,
Corner Mill and Mechanic Streets,
SMETHPORT, PA.
—Dealer in—
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
Which I am prepared to sell very cheap for cash.

T. H. PURTLE
General Blacksmithing,
CARRIAGE AND WAGGON WORK.
WATER ST., SMETHPORT, PA.
Having bought out the carriage and wagon making business of John Servatius, I am now prepared to do all work in the above lines.
CARRIAGE PAINTING A SPECIALTY!
Repairing in all its branches promptly done by the aid of competent workmen, I am able to turn out first class work at moderate prices.
Agent for Edmund's Celebrated Hoof Expander, a positive cure for contracted feet. A reward of $500 will be paid for any case of contraction that cannot be cured by the use of this contrivance.

Chase & Slater Law and Claims Company
1331 F St. Northwest, Washington, D. C.
Practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, all the Executive Departments and before Congress. Claims for Indian Depredations collected; Pension Cases Prosecuted; Patents Promptly Secured; Careful attention given to all classes of Land Cases. Liberal arrangements made with Local Attorneys or for Transfer of Cases.

WHEN ONCE WITH US YOU ARE ALWAYS WITH US.

FUR[illegible]
Estab[illegible]
BUY OF THE MAKE[illegible]
We box, ship and pay the freight on all out of town orders. *Write for catalogue.*

FOR we never fail to please. We still remain the Leaders in the Furniture Business in Western New York.

Grand Holiday Announcement.

We offer for the consideration of intending purchasers of Holiday goods the following immense bargains. Remember all goods bought of us we deliver free. We have acres of floor room filled with new fresh goods. You must conclude that we can offer a better assortment than any other house in our line in Western New York.

Ladies Desks, all woods	$9 to $28
Roll Top Desks, antique oak,	$25 to $45
Office Chairs, Swivel,	$4 to $8.50
Divans, all styles and coverings,	$10 to $25
Hall Racks	$8 to $30
Parlor Suites,	$42 to $200
Rattan Chairs	$2.50 to $10
Parlor Cabinets	$15 to $25
Plush Rockers	$2.50 to $12
Side Boards	$15 to $150
Shaving Stands	$12 to $20
Hanging Cabinets,	$4 to $8.50

Remember whatever you may want in the way of useful Holiday Gifts come to us and you will probably find it in our stock. When you come to the city be sure and call at our store. You are always welcome, if you wish to purchase or not.

We Pay the Freight.

Send for our catalogue mailed [illegible]

HERSEE [illegible]
247 2[illegible]5 Ellicott [illegible]
BUFFALO, N[illegible]
Our location only 2 short blocks ea[illegible] street.

For Sale or Ren[illegible]
A FARM CONTAINING 272 ACR[illegible] [in]cluding about 30 acres timber lan[illegible] coal and iron ore [illegible] two story frame h[illegible] young orchard. Known as [illegible] Alan Martin farm in [illegible] Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. W. ROEDER, Farmers' Valley, McKean Co., Pa.

C. A. BURDICK,
General Insurance Agen[illegible]
SMETHPORT, PA.

[illegible] the following first class companies [illegible]

North America, Philadelphia	$9,[illegible]
Franklin, Philadelphia	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia	3,[illegible]
County, Philadelphia	8[illegible]
Hanover, New York	2,4[illegible]
Sun Fire, London, U. S. Branch	2,[illegible]
Royal, London	5,[illegible]
Commercial Union, London	2,710,025

LIFE INSURANCE

Mutual Life, New York	$[illegible]
Travelers Accident, Hartford,	11,[illegible]

[illegible] sale of first class

Pianos, Organs
BANJOS
—AND—
SEWING MACHINES.
All sold for cash or on installments.
Orders by mail promptly attended to and correspondence solicited.

THE PRESS.
(NEW YORK)
FOR 1892.
Has a Larger Daily Circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.
DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.
The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.
A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES.
Founded December 1st, 1887.
Circulation over 100,000 copies DAILY.
THE PRESS is the organ of no faction, pulls no wires, has no animosities to avenge.
THE MOST REMARKABLE NEWSPAPER SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.
The Press is a National Newspaper.
Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of THE PRESS.
THE PRESS has the brightest Editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.
THE PRESS SUNDAY EDITION is a splendid twenty page paper, covering every current topic of interest.
THE PRESS WEEKLY EDITION contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday edition. For those who cannot afford the DAILY or are prevented by distance from early receiving it, THE WEEKLY is a splendid substitute.
THE PRESS has no superior in New York.
THE PRESS
Within the reach of all. The Best and Cheapest Newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one Year,	$5.00
" " 6 months,	2.50
" " one "	.45
Daily only, one Year,	3.00
" four months,	1.00
Sunday, one year,	2.00
Weekly Press, one Year,	1.00

Send for THE PRESS Circular.
Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions.
Address, THE PRESS.

In the matter of the Petition of Hannah Nystrum for change of name.	In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean Co., Pa. No. 407, October Term, 1891.

Now, Dec. 17, 1891, The Court having been petitioned thereto, more than three months since, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the name of Hannah Nystrum be changed to Osa Minerva Leonard, by which name she shall hereafter be known. And notice of this decree shall be published in the McKEAN MINER for four successive weeks.

PER CURIAM.

Attest: J. M. McELROY, Prothonotary.
[illegible] Attorney.

[illegible] Sup[illegible], or so ma[illegible]

[illegible]O NE[illegible]
GO TO B[illegible]

though, for what you want among the [illegible] that you want, enclose us the price [illegible] send you the best that money can buy, or, you tell us the thing that you want, and the price, enclose you some [illegible] lines we can send you a list of things [illegible] rightly whether you buy through the [illegible]

Kitchen Necessities.
The many things that people [illegible] the house. Everything [illegible]
Washing-day O[illegible]
The Great West[illegible] Indurated Fib[illegible] kinds of Woo[illegible]
Tableware, [illegible]
Glassware [illegible]
Table cut[illegible] Silverware [illegible]
Cooking U[illegible]
of every k[illegible] the famous [illegible]
Sleds
For the [illegible] sleds 5[illegible]
Workin[illegible]
Shov[illegible]
Carpe[illegible]

WALL P[illegible]

Underta[illegible]
Corner of Main and [illegible]

DO Y[illegible]
G. W[illegible]

Fresh, [illegible]
GROC[illegible]
Feed, G[illegible]

"Seein[illegible]
[illegible] must b[illegible] not go[illegible] words mean [illegible] will impress [illegible] tough and sea[illegible] it is *absolutely* [illegible] of old, it is in[illegible] velous light is [illegible] softer than ele[illegible] Look for this [illegible] Rochester, and [illegible] and we will [illegible] varieties from [illegible] ROCH[illegible]

McKean County Miner

CLUBBING RATES.

We will send the Miner and any paper or magazine mentioned below for one year, to any address, as follows:

The Miner and Philadelphia Weekly *Press* $1.50.
The Miner and Albany Weekly *Journal* $1.50.
The Miner and Pittsburg *Chronicle* $1.50.
The Miner and *Judge Library of Fun*, monthly for $1.60.
The Miner and Harrisburg Weekly *Patriot* for $1.75.
The Miner and New York *World* for $1.90.
The Miner and *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for $3.00.
The Miner and American *Economist* for $2.00.
The Miner and *Demorest Family Magazine* for $3.10.
The Miner and *National Tribune*, for $2.00.
The Miner and *Home Market Bulletin* for $1.50.
The Miner and *Scribner's Magazine* for $3.40.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 8, 1892.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the name of G. W. King as a candidate for [illegible] subject to the decision of the Republican caucus.

NOTICE.

F. P. Slocum is our authorized agent in the city of Bradford to contract for advertising and job work, and receive subscriptions for the Miner.

F. W. Meese, Sr., is the authorized agent of the Miner in Kane borough and the townships of Wetmore, Hamilton and Hamlin. He is authorized to receive subscriptions and contract for advertising and job work.

L. Rogers and Son,
Publishers.

—Argument court this week.

—Emporium has a few cases of diphtheria.

—Court of common pleas convenes on the 18th.

—Frank R. Foster has a new advertisement this week.

—If Isol had wholly lost its grip, all could now be forgiven.

—There are eighty three inmates in the Tioga county poor house.

—How many are still holding to their good New Years' resolutions?

—The County Auditors commenced their annual labors on Monday last.

—Our graded school re-opened on Monday last, with an increased attendance.

—A very sumptuous Christmas dinner was served at the Grand Central Hotel.

—It is said that Santa Claus made his rounds on Christmas eve in a boat and provided with a life preserver.

—Gifford's upper mill, which has been closed down for the past three weeks for want of stock, started up yesterday morning.

—Don't fail to read the new advertisement of G. W. Williams & Son in this issue. Every housekeeper is interested.

—He who labors for the devil may never have a vacation, but he has a hell of a time in store for him.—*Altoona Globe.*

—A number of Smethport people took in the Maccabees' dance and public installation of officers, at Crosby, on New Years' night.

—Rev. J. W. Plannett, of Cambridge, Pa., will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist church of this place, next Sunday morning and evening.

—"Morality vs. Christianity, or Religion thro' a Lawyer's Glasses," will be discussed at the M. E. Church next Sunday night. Services at 7 o'clock.

—A largely attended and very interesting watch-night service was held in the M. E. Church on Thursday night of last week, conducted by Rev. E. E. Helms.

—The next meeting of the McKean County School Directors' Association will be held at Eldred on Tuesday of next week. The presence of every director is desired.

—The young people of East Smethport gave a very pleasant dancing party at the Exchange Hotel, on Christmas eve. Mr. J. Sowers served the supper and did himself proud.

—On Christmas and New Years days the Smethport band made the grand rounds, nearly all our citizens being tendered a serenade. Some excellent music was discoursed.

—The Grand Central Hotel in this place is offered for sale. Here is a grand opening for some enterprising hotel man. The house is a first-class one and is doing a paying business.

—Enough of the beautiful fell on Monday and Tuesday to make the lumbermen happy and the logs have begun to move, large numbers of which are being put into Gifford's mills.

—Stickney & Ritchie announce a great reduction in wraps and jackets in this week's Miner. The garments offered are all new and stylish and are genuine bargains. Call and see them.

—W. H. Picard has put in a dam on Blacksmith brook, for the purpose of forming an artificial ice pond, which will enable him to furnish his numerous customers with ice that is free from all impurities.

—The newly elected officers of Smethport Tent, No. 9, K. O. T. M., as published in the last issue of the Miner, were installed on Monday evening, on which occasion a number of visitors from sister Tents were present.

—Our Harrisburg and Washington letters were not received until Thursday morning, too late for this issue, which we regret, because both were excellent. An unusually spicy letter from our Kane correspondent was also late in reaching us, which is the cause of its non-appearance.

—The entertainment given by the teachers of the Smethport school at Kittredge Opera House on New Years eve was one of the most delightful affairs ever participated in by the society people of Smethport. The hall was tastefully decorated and the refreshments were delicious.

—Attention is directed to the new advertisement of Mrs. T. D. Nash. The sale of cloaks announced is a bona fide one and will positively continue but two days. This is an opportunity that is offered but once in a life time, and as a general reduction will be made in all other goods during this sale, no lady can afford to miss it.

—On Thursday morning last, about four o'clock, the Ives building, in Eldred, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was occupied by D. H. Emery as a billiard parlor, and an insurance of $[illegible] will cover his loss on tables and fixtures. Mrs. Ellen Ives' loss on building is about $[illegible], which is partially covered by a $[illegible] insurance.

—The whistle, or rather fog horn, on the narrow gauge engine is becoming a nuisance that should be abated. It is not at all necessary to blow it as it is blown. On New Years' day the tooting in imitation of the fire whistle startled many of our people, who really thought the town had another visitation of fire.

—The "Social Eight" scored a big success on Wednesday evening of last week. Their ball given on that evening was one of the pleasantest and most recherche affairs ever held in this place. On entering the hall each of the guests were presented with neatly gotten up programmes, the twenty-two numbers of which were participated in by nearly every person present, to the music of Prof. Mills' Smethport orchestra. The ladies wore gowns prepared for the occasion, which were both handsome and becoming, and added much to the scene. Supper was served at the Wright House, and was in Mr. B. F. Wright's best style.

—Speaking of the new Mansion House, which is under the management of Mr. C. H. Moore, formerly of this place, the Clearfield *Journal* says: "The new Mansion House, like all the other hotels, was filled to overflowing during court and Institute weeks. Many good things were said concerning its management by those who registered there. Mr. Moore was confined to his room during the most of time with the grip, and his very courteous clerk, A. W. Walters, handled the crowd with as much skill as a veteran hotelist. Al has proven himself a very efficient clerk, and works earnestly for the interests of his employer, and is always ready to serve the guests of the house."

For some time past it has been well known and wondered at that minors were enabled to procure liquor, but where it was got was kept a profound secret. Now, however, there is a possibility of the problem being solved. Last week a bottle of whiskey was procured and a number of the boys took possession of the deserted barn at the side of narrow gauge track, above Mechanic street, and proceeded to have a high old time. One of the boys, aged about 14 years, was made stupid drunk, and was in such a condition he was taken home [illegible] warrants to be issued for the arrest of Will Fuller and [illegible]. The boys had a hearing before Justice Smith, who held Fuller in $200 for his appearance at court.

Christmas at the Churches.

[illegible] Christmas services were held in the [illegible] despite the [illegible] [illegible] mental [illegible] evening, [illegible] [illegible] was served for the children [illegible] the exercises [illegible] consisting of singing, recitations, etc., after which [illegible] the gifts [illegible] made glad.

On the same evening a very large audience assembled to enjoy the usual festivities at the Methodist Church. The exercises consisted of speaking, singing, etc. Then a [illegible] large sleigh, covered with fur and well filled with gifts, was drawn into view by a large dog, and the distribution of gifts commenced, which was conducted amid many expressions of gladness and amusement. Christmas services were also held on the following Sunday and a sermon appropriate to the occasion preached by the pastor.

At St. Luke's Church on Christmas eve the services were of the customary strong character. Rev. J. H. McCandless related the beautiful story of the Nativity. The exercises were followed by a supper. [illegible] much enjoyed by the [illegible] distribution of gifts [illegible] [illegible]

The services and festivities at All Saints chapel were held on the evening of Christmas day and were a revival of old-time customs. The chapel was beautifully decorated with evergreens, to which was added a large Christmas tree, well laden with gifts and intelligently and tastefully arranged. The exercises consisted of singing of Christmas carols and [illegible] [illegible] Rev. J. H. McCandless, and closed with the distribution of gifts. [illegible]

The County Maccabees.

On Friday evening last we had the pleasure of being present at the public installation and dance of Crosby Tent, and were impressed with the idea that a more successful or enjoyable affair could not be imagined. Long before the appointed hour the hall was filled, hardly space being left for the proper conducting of the installation ceremonies. Sir Knight Past Com. M. C. Hill acted as installing officer assisted by Sir Knights J. H. Whitton acting Sup. Master at Arms, James DeAlroy, acting Sup. Prelate, and A. Bell acting Sup. Sentinel. The following officers were installed:

Sir Kt. Past Com.—C. A. Pierce.
" Com.—A. D. Kotredge.
" Lieut. Com.—S. S. Hillager.
" Record Keeper—W. A. Preston.
" Finance Keeper—C. A. Pierce.
" Prelate—G. W. Lathrop.
" Physician—Dr. Borg Chadwick.
" Sergeant—L. T. Fairchild.
" M. at Arms—Wm. Schoonover.
" 1st M. of G.—Henry Lathrop.
" 2d M. of G.—E. Jones.
" Sentinel—C. Waite.
" Picket—M. C. Hill.

The ceremonies throughout were beautiful and impressive, the team work being excellent, in fact the members upheld their well-earned reputation as one of the best working Tents in the State. These ceremonies concluded the hall was cleared and turned over to the devotees of Terpsichore, who held undisputed sway until the wee sma' hours.

Crosby Tent, No. 54, was instituted October 12, 1888, and its success has been phenomenal, considering the size of the village in which it is located. It is in a good financial condition, the building in which the meetings are held together with the furniture being the property of the Tent. The books show a membership of 47 in good standing, to which continual accessions are being made, no less than five new members being expected at the next review. Reviews are held on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month and are well attended.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting them in this place would notify us by postal, or by leaving a notice at this office.

A. G. Lyman, of Austin, was in town Monday.

E. B. Dolley, of Port Allegany, was in town Tuesday.

Elisha K. Kane, of Kane, was at the county seat Monday.

Fred Dolley, of Costello, was greeting Smethport friends last week.

Z. Wilson, of Duke Centre, was at the county seat one day last week.

Attorney W. J. Milliken, of Kendall, had business in town this week.

Fred. W. Backus was over from Johnsonburg to spend his holiday vacation.

Mrs. Valentine has gone to Bradford where she will sojourn for a few weeks.

H. S. Sartwell, of Olean, was a caller at the Miner office Thursday of last week.

S. C. Sartwell and daughter, Grace, of Port Allegany, visited Smethport friends last week.

Auditor J. O. Liddell, of Kane, made the Miner office a pleasant visit Tuesday afternoon.

W. T. Caller and family returned last week from an extended visit with friends in the south.

Attorney M. J. Colcord, of Port Allegany, had business at the temple of justice this week.

G. H. Sparks, of Mt. Jewett, was a pleasant caller at the Miner office last week Thursday.

Mrs. F. A. Morrison was the installing officer for the Bradford W. R. C. last Saturday evening.

Past Com. A. N. Heard, of Post 141, Bradford, installed the officers of Post 147 last evening.

J. H. Coon, Geo. W. Gridley and F. C. Wainwright were among the Eldredites in town this week.

Hugh Brawley, our genial Deputy Prothonotary, spent the holidays with friends in Meadville.

Mr. and Mrs. Volney Coleman, of Port Allegany, visited relatives and friends in Smethport last week.

Henry Brackett and family, who spent the holidays in New York, returned to their home on Monday.

Hon. W. J. Davis, of Port Allegany, was exchanging greetings with Smethport friends on Tuesday of last week.

Dwight W. Waller, of St. Marys, spent a few days with his parents and numerous friends in Smethport during the holidays.

B. F. Wright publicly installed the new officers of F. A. Mullin Post No. 256, G. A. R., at Duke Centre on Monday night.

Mr. Frank Sterling and Miss Lillie Wheeler, of this borough, were united in marriage at Olean, Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Woolley, of Belmont, N. Y., spent the holidays in Smethport, the guest of their daughter, Mrs. [illegible] A. Moses.

Misses Bessie and Ethel Sartwell, of Olean, visited friends in town last week, and attended the ball given by the Social Eight, on Wednesday evening.

Misses Cora and Rose King elegantly entertained a number of their friends at the home of the former, on Main street, on Tuesday evening of last week.

Frank McElroy has returned to his studies at Allegheny College, Meadville, after having spent a very pleasant holiday vacation with Smethport friends.

Rev. W. F. Swem, of Angelica, N. Y., visited Smethport friends the first part of last week, being the guest of his brother-in-law, L. Rogers, during his stay in town.

Hon. J. A. Morrison [illegible] officers of the Warren Post, G. A. R., last evening and will perform a like service for Post 108, of Bradford, next Wednesday evening.

F. A. Pierce, of Battle Mountain, Nev., has been visiting his brother, F. C. Pierce, of [illegible], the past week, left for Warren Tuesday to visit his parents and friends at that place.

Attorneys W. B. Chapman, H. H. North, E. B. Stone, W. W. Brown, J. M. McClure, M. H. Byles, Geo. A. Wood and C. F. Mulin, of Bradford, were in attendance at Argument Court.

Dr. Borg Chadwick seems to be the Poo Bah of this county. For the past three weeks he has figured in many installations of officers, and still there are other lodges to hear from.

Hon. B. Campbell and wife [illegible] of Kane attended the funeral of Mrs. Ezra Rifle at Farmers Valley [illegible] [illegible] were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Rifle [illegible]

Frank L. Nearing and Miss Anna [illegible], both of Keating township, were united in marriage at the M. E. parsonage on Thursday evening, Dec. 24, 1891. Rev. E. E. Helms performed the ceremony. The newly wedded pair made a bridal trip to Buffalo and other points in New York state.

The Commissioners' Appointments.

Within the past week the County Commissioners have made the following appointments for the year 1892:

Clerk—M. D. Greer.
Mercantile Appraiser—John E. Shoemaker.
Supt. of Poor House and Farm—C. S. King.
Physician for Jail and Poor House—Dr. Borg Chadwick.
Commissioners' Attorney—E. R. Mayo.
Janitor of Court House—D. R. Quinlisk.

Messrs. Greer, Shoemaker, King and Mayo are men of experience in the several positions to which they have been appointed, and are exceptionally well qualified to fill them with credit, which they will undoubtedly do.

Dr. Chadwick is a young physician of this place where he has built up a fine practice. He will fill the position to which he has been appointed with great credit.

There is much complaint among Republicans on account of the re-appointment of Mr. Quinlisk, a Democrat, as janitor, a position he has held under Republican boards of Commissioners for eight or ten years past. We have received a bitter private communication on this subject in which we are blamed for not censuring the Republican Commissioners for Mr. Quinlisk's appointment last year. Our reply to this is that the janitor is a personal appointment of the Commissioners, as much so as their clerk. They must have a man of correct habits and one they can trust, implicitly, as he has access to every office in the Court House. Mr. Quinlisk has proven his trustworthiness, and that he is a faithful official no one will question. Yet there are Republicans who would prove just as faithful and just as trustworthy, and one of these is Mr. Henry Diever, who was an applicant for the position last year. He had the endorsement of every prominent Republican of Smethport but the Commissioners decided to retain Mr. Quinlisk and they alone are responsible for their action, then as well now.

Death's Doings.

NILES CROSSMIRE.

Niles Crossmire, the only surviving son of Daniel Crossmire, of Keating township, died at his home in Farmers Valley, on Tuesday, Dec. 29th, 1891, aged 56 years. His death was the result of a complication of diseases, from which he had been a sufferer for many months. Mr. Crossmire was a life long resident of Keating township, having been born on what is known as the old Crossmire farm, now the property of D. C. Young. He was well known in this section where he had many friends. The funeral was held on Thursday afternoon of last week at 2 o'clock, Rev. E. E. Helms officiating. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Farmers Valley. He leaves an aged father and two grown up children to mourn his death.

MRS. HACKETT.

Mrs. Harriet E. Hackett, wife of James R. Hackett, died at her residence in Farmers Valley, on Sunday last, Jan. 3d, after a lingering illness, of dropsy of the heart, aged 63 years, 5 months and 2 days. Mrs. Hackett was an old resident of Keating township, where she was well known and highly respected. Funeral services, conducted by Rev. E. E. Helms, were held at the house on Tuesday morning, the remains being brought to this boro and laid in their final resting place in Rose Hill cemetery. Two sons, Judson and George Hackett, a number of relatives, and a host of friends will mourn her death. The funeral was largely attended.

MRS. ADELIZA BISHOP.

Entered into rest, January 1st, 1892, Mrs. Adiiza Bishop, in the 71th year of her age. The community has learned with sorrow of the decease of this estimable and gentle woman whose long life of peace and good will, a sincere and beautiful life, has mostly been spent in this place. Passing the golden memorial of their united lives some years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are among the oldest and best known inhabitants of our town; and the father and children who now witness the breaking up of the old home associations have the sincere sympathy of all our people. The mother's vacant chair in the household will be a continual memorial of the dignified and gracious presence which so adorned that home. The religious life of Mrs. Bishop was exemplified in those words of holy scripture which say: "The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." A faithful member of the church, this servant of Christ was an example of an humble and contrite heart, of a devout soul that worshiped in quiet, lowly reverence, "as see Him Who is invisible," of a departing spirit resting serenely in the confidence of a certain faith and holy hope. Her presence in the home and in St. Luke's Church will be greatly missed. But in the better home, and in the church at rest, the Redeemer's prayer is answered, "Father, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am."

MR. AND MRS. RIFLE.

Mrs. Hulda Rifle, wife of Ezra Rifle, who survived her only five days, died at her residence in Farmers Valley, of pneumonia, on Friday night last, after a brief illness, aged 59 years, 7 months and 5 days. Deceased was a life-long resident of this county, having been born in Norwich township, May 22d, 1832. For the past ten years she has devoted her time to the care of the sick in the capacity of nurse, in which time she has become well known and highly esteemed. The funeral services were held at the house on Monday, Rev. Mynard officiating. The remains were laid to rest in the Colegrove cemetery.

Ezra Rifle, husband of the above, died on Wednesday, also of pneumonia, aged about 70 years. Mr. Rifle had been in poor health for a long period, and when taken with the disease had not sufficient vitality to throw it off. He was born in Lindsay, Tioga county, but had been a resident of McKean county for 45 years and of the village of Farmers Valley for twenty three years. The funeral services will be held this afternoon, conducted by Rev. E. E. Helms. The remains will be taken to Colegrove and laid by the side of those of his wife.

Mrs. Rifle was the sister of S. M. Rifle, of this place, and W. H. and A. L. Rifle of Norwich township, and Mr. Rifle was a foster son of the grandparents of the same. They leave one son, who has the sympathies of the entire community in his double affliction.

RICHARD GILBERT.

[illegible] aged 73 years, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Amos Dunbar, on [illegible] street, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, the cause of death being hemorrhage of the brain. Mr. Gilbert was born in [illegible], N. Y., but lived in Rochester until about ten years ago when he came to this county and went into the mill business. About five years ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and though otherwise in good health he never fully recovered the use of his limbs. Last summer while attempting to get up from his chair he fell sustaining a fracture of the hip since which time he has been well nigh helpless. He was a man of a genial, sunny nature and made friends wherever he went. Brief funeral services, conducted by Rev. E. E. Helms, were held at his late residence at eight o'clock yesterday morning. The remains were taken to Rochester for burial. He leaves two sons, a daughter, Mrs. Dunbar, and a brother, William, who resides in Rochester, to mourn his demise.

Installation and Election of Officers.

MASONIC.

The following officers of McKean Lodge No. 388, F. & A. M., were installed at a stated meeting held in Masonic hall, on Monday evening of last week:

W. M.—Dr. Borg Chadwick.
S. W.—Geo. R. Brownell.
J. W.—Gorham C. Orlan.
Secretary—G. M. Smith.
Treasurer—W. D. Gallup.
Trustees—J. A. Hamlin, B. F. Wright, F. W. Brownell.

The appointive officers will be named at the regular meeting on Wednesday evening next.

E. A. U.

At the last regular meeting of Smethport Union, No. 525, E. A. U., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Chancellor—F. A. Thomas.
Advocate—Mrs. B. L. Knapp.
President—B. L. Knapp.
Vice President—H. L. Darlingtone.
Secy and Acct—Mrs. S. M. Vickery.
Treasurer—L. Rogers.
Warden—Miss Addie Walters.
Auxiliary—Miss Vickey Burdick.
Chaplain—Miss Clara Thomas.
Sentinel—Mrs. Rebecca Kerns.
Watchman—Chas. E. Cory.
Trustee—E. L. Keenan.
Med. Examiner—John Clark, M. D.
Rep. to Grand Union—B. L. Knapp.
Alternate—L. Rogers.

The installation will be held on Wednesday evening next, and the presence of every member is desired.

THE COUNTY.

Interesting News From Various Localities Picked up by Our Regular Correspondents.

PORT ALLEGANY.

Attorney Mayo, of Smethport, was in town last Friday.

Miss Nina Hinman, who is attending school at Alfred Center, spent the holidays at her home in this place.

Sheriff Grubb was looking after the unfortunate ones in and about this borough last week.

Mrs. C. W. Wagner is spending a few weeks with her sister at Williamsport.

Dr. Fred Ledyard has returned home from the World's Fair city.

Claud Barrett, of Erie, Pa., is spending a few weeks with his mother in this place.

E. K. Kershner and daughter, of New York spent Christmas in this place with his parents.

Insurance Agent C. C. Ward is now doing business in the First National Bank building.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Catlin spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. F. Cornell at Costello, Pa.

A. M. Benton was in Buffalo last Wednesday.

Fred Dolley, of Costello, spent Sunday with friends in this place.

Our high school commenced again last Monday after a vacation of two weeks.

Andy Black who was burned out at Costello a few days ago, has moved his family to this place.

Mrs. J. Peet and Mrs. V. Rees, of Austin, are visiting at M. J. Colcord's.

Mrs. A. N. Seid [illegible] was in Olean last Monday, we suppose to look after the latest styles.

Irwin Seimer visited the city of Chicago last week, and his brother Dan who has been working there for the last year, returned home with him. Every one is glad to see Dan again.

Mr. and Mrs. Samson, of Chestnut street, buried their six year old boy last Monday. Diphtheria was the cause of the death, the parents have the sympathy of a host of friends in this place.

A number of parties were held in this place on New Year's Eve, and a very pleasant one at the hose house on New Year's Day.

Rev. W. R. Robinson assisted Rev. Dennis of Coudersport, in the watch meeting at that place last Thursday evening.

[illegible]

Miss Daisy Roberts visited in Olean Wednesday.

Gertie Tyler, of Portville, has been visiting Miss Grace Carrier for a few days.

H. B. Van Wormer, of Port Huron, Mich., is passing the holidays in our town.

Miss Dollie Warner passed Sunday with friends in Coudersport.

Miss Grace Roberts is passing a few weeks in Cory, N. Y.

Annie Herrick is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. S. Pearsall at Shingle House.

Mrs. K. Pigmore and Miss Kate Holly passed Sunday with friends in Sheridan.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Perry Carter and son, Roy, were guests at Mrs. Dr. Hamilton's on New Year's day.

Florence Cornerford, of Valparaiso, Ind., is visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Caskey, of Austin, passed New Year's in town.

Miss Beulah Smith, of Olean, passed Sunday with her grandmother, Mrs. Jane Ann Smith.

Mr. C. H. Copeland, the efficient foreman at the mills is enjoying a well earned vacation of a few days at his old home in Oneida, N. Y.

The saw and planing mills shut down at Christmas and have not started up again for want of stock.

The holidays were the dullest ever known here, even to the oldest inhabitants.

The employees at Van Wormer's mill were remembered as usual with fat turkeys and oysters, and Christmas day, Van, himself played Santa Claus by presenting a bag of candy and a big orange to each of the little folks in his employ, which was nearly a hundred, and a warm corner in each little heart will long be reserved for him.

Those gentlemen who go down to Olean and get full of expensive whiskey usually discover that by the time they get here that conductor Jack is running the train instead of themselves.

RIXFORD.

The school reopened on Monday.

Prof. Eckles returned, improved in health on Saturday last.

Mrs. Wise returned to her home in [illegible] on Monday of last week.

Miss Katie Cummings returned from her holiday vacation last Saturday.

Richard McQuestion Jr., of Cleveland, spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McQuestion.

Mr. Leroy Mitchell is entertaining his brother and wife from [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. D. Foster, of Titusville, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cunningham.

Miss Rosie and Frank Clark, of Spartansburg, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Dan Clark.

Mrs. Holmes and son Ralph, of Olean, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Burdick last week.

A large number of the citizens of Rixford have been seriously ill with the prevailing epidemic.

In the literary contest now ended in the E. A. U., the Dennises were victors. The other side will give the supper in the near future.

Dr. Hamsell kept busy day and night attending the sick. The prevailing epidemic, although said not to be grippe, is certainly first cousin to that disease.

At a regular meeting of the E. A. U., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, E. E. Nash; Vice President, Mrs. R. Golley; Accountant, Daniel Nutting; Treasurer, H. G. Dennis; Secretary, Mrs. Louise Mullen; Advocate, Mrs. T. Parker; Auxiliary, Mrs. A. Titus; Chaplain, Mr. Isaac Stike; Inside Sentinel, Mrs. C. Johnson; Watchman, Mr. H. Warden, Mrs. Bailey; Trustee, Mr. A. Smiley; Organist, Miss Nellie Smiley; Delegate, to Grand Union, Miss Jessie Rockwell; Alternate, James Fraser. This Union is said to be the most prosperous one in McKean Co.

MT. ALTON.

Friends: After quite an absence, thought I would drop in for a call.

Our town is flourishing and we think it safe to say is doing as much business as the majority of our sister towns. Winter is not just what our lumbermen wish, but judging by the blizzard that has settled down upon us, we think their faces will wear a smiling aspect before another two or four hours roll around.

Quite a number of our people attended the watch meeting at the M. E. Church last Thursday night. The sermon is said to have been excellent.

Miss Ella Kreege, who has been very sick with pneumonia, is at this date reported much better, to the joy of her many friends.

W. L. Foster won a valuable horse at a raffle last Thursday evening. We trust he appreciates his good luck.

John Hafner made Smethport a visit on Friday last.

The Knights of St. John and Malta dance is said to have been a grand success both socially and financially.

Our students, Messrs Kessler and Beaumont and Miss Alice Cunningham are soon to return to school having spent the holidays with friends here. May success attend them and may they be enabled to improve the golden hours.

G. A. Graff started for Erie Sunday morning to attend the funeral of his nephew, Freddy Jaggett.

The Misses Nettie and Della Aldrich are visiting in Buffalo.

What has become of our "literary"? Echo answers "what?" We hope it may be resurrected as there is talent enough in the school to furnish a good entertainment, and it is a benefit to the pupils.

CLERMONT.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Bayer, are both down with Lagrippe but at this writing are reported better.

Grandmother Bayer, is suffering from an attack of Lagrippe, she is quite low at present and her recovery is thought to be doubtful.

More sickness prevails at present in this locality, than for many years past, so says the oldest inhabitants.

Owing to the serious sickness of Mr. and Mrs. Bayer, Miss Lizzie and [illegible] and also John have been unable to return to their schools.

We are informed that the dance on New Years eve in Steinhausers opera house was a grand success.

Mr. J. L. Sigmund, of Salona, Pa., visited friends in this place last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lyman, of Buffalo, were visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity during the holidays.

Miss Ella J. Gelkson returned to her studies at the State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pa., Monday last.

The Christmas tree in the Union church was a success notwithstanding the mud and rain. Some valuable presents were distributed. One in particular being a fine fur robe presented to Rev. Mynard by the people of Clermont. Mrs. Lena Martain deserves much credit for the worked hard to make it a success.

COLEGROVE.

Fred Parcht has been quite sick for a few days.

Mrs. Wm. Aitlee has been considered dangerously ill with inflammation of the lungs, but at present appears to be better.

The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. John Carey died Dec. 25th, of pneumonia. The body was interred in this cemetery.

Mr. Will Nixon and wife, of Baltimore, are visiting the family of Mrs. George Bayer.

A very nice willow rocking chair and rug were given to Mr. and Mrs. Mynard on Christmas eve. Mr. Mynard also received a fine black robe for his sleigh from Clermont friends.

Mrs. P. W. Mynard was called home by a telegram last week, as her husband appeared to be in a dangerous state of health, caused by neuralgia of the stomach. At present Mr. Mynard is able to attend to his pastorial work.

Mr. Fred Granteer wishes to extend thanks for the plush lap robe received as a Christmas present. The robe was given by the W. C. T. U. organization, and individuals Messrs C. A. Andrews, H. L. Bartlett and N. W. Heineman.

—Standing, with reluctant feet,
Where womanhood and childhood meet.

'Tis a supreme moment! 'Tis a critical period! No maiden should attempt passing this boundary-line without the aid and assurance of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Its helpfulness in tiding over the perils incident to young womanhood, is universally acknowledged! No mother can put within the hands of her daughter, anything that will prove more valuable in meeting all her requirements! Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made expressly for all diseases peculiar to woman, and is the only medicine of its kind, sold, through druggists and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

Items of Interest Gathered from Various Sources by the Man With the Shears.

For Sale—Eighty good sheep—Enquire of John Rooney.

—Bran, corn, screenings, middlings, etc., at G. W. Williams & Sons.

—Smokers' articles of every description at Emil Thamm's.

—Shell and count oysters and clams direct from Baltimore, served in every style at Wilson's Novelty Restaurant, two doors below the Chautauqua House. Families supplied with shell or bulk oysters or clams.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeny, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, and swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

—Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong Druggist, Smethport.

Fanciful Traditions That Have Existed for Generations Among Various Nations.

The "man in the moon" of the Middle Ages was a little, solemn old fellow with a bundle of sticks on his back. According to legendary lore, he was once a dweller on this earth, but for cutting wood on Sunday was caught up, with his bundle of fagots, to the moon, where he still bears his burden. Dante, in referring to the man in the moon, calls him Cain. Chaucer speaks of him as undergoing punishment up there for theft.

Baring a bush of thorns on his backe,
Whiche for his theft might clime so near the heaven.

Shakespeare gives the man in the moon a dog as a companion. Mother Goose had it:

The man in the moon
Came tumbling down.

The peasants of Bohemia see a man and a woman in the moon. In Sweden the peasantry substitute a boy and a girl in place of the man and woman. In Ceylon the lunar spot is thought to be a hare. A writer in The Examiner tells some of the pretty traditions of the North American Indians. Among the Mandans the moon was regarded as the residence of "the old woman that never dies," the goddess of maize and of fruits, "she who wears a white band from the front to the back of her head." She is said to have six children—three sons and three daughters. The eldest son is the day, the second is the sun, and the third is the night. The eldest daughter is the morning star, and they call her "the woman who wears a plume;" the second is the high star which revolves around the pole; the third daughter is "the woman of the west," the evening star.

Most beautiful of all is the fancy of the Ojibways, who think they see in the moon the graceful form of the beautiful Ne-shekay-be-nais, or the Lone Bird. She was the daughter of a chief, and all the young braves wanted to marry her, but she had no love only for her father and would not listen to their addresses. At last her father died and Ne-she-kay-be-nais felt all alone in the world. Then she looked up to the moon and cried, "Would that I had such as thee to love, O beautiful orb! then would the Lone Bird sorrow no longer in her loneliness." The Great Manitou was so pleased with the fidelity and piety of the maiden that he immediately transferred her to the bosom of the moon, where she still lives to look down upon the daughters of her nation.

"Praise be to him, whose wonderous skill
Has conquered every human ill—
Ha[illegible] alone as victor, stands
And n[illegible] compound of his hands."
The Golde[illegible] with tribute crowned,
So spake a man [illegible] renowned,"
Of Dr. Pierce, the [illegible]
Whose "Medical Discove[illegible] free,
Had vanquished pain and set [illegible]

One can but speak in praise of a remedy so effectual and unfailing as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Acting promptly and throughly, it produces permanent cures, consumption, in its early stages, scrofula, liver and kidney disorders, and all blood diseases, are within the field of its unbounded success.

How Virginia Got Its Nickname.

Inter-Ocean tells that the authorities in the colony of Virginia, at the time of the contest in England between the Stuarts and Cromwell, appear to have been devoted to the Stuarts, and when the Cromwellian government threatened to send a fleet to reduce the colony to submission its officials dispatched a message to young Charles, who was afterward king of England under the title of Charles II, who was then hiding in France, to come over and be king of Virginia. It is said that Charles was on the point of starting, when the collapse of the commonwealth and the Cromwellian regime took place, which sent him to the English throne. Charles never forgot this devotion of Virginia to his fortunes, and that colony was subsequently classed with England, Scotland and Ireland as leading members of the empire. In this way Virginia came to be know among the American colonies as the Old Dominion.

JOYOUS CHRISTMAS TIME.

Make your Home Happy on the Greatest Holiday of the Year.

Christmas and New Year will soon be upon us, and "peace on earth and good will to men" will be the prevailing sentiment. Those who want to thoroughly enjoy themselves on this occasion, should not fail to lay in a supply of choice old whiskies, apple jack, peach brandy, or any imported and domestic wine should not fail to send their orders to Max Klein, Allegheny, Pa.

He wishes the public to know that for the next thirty days he will sell an absolutely pure Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey, seven years old, at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00. All kinds of native wines at reduced prices, ranging from 50c. to $1.00 per quart, or from $5.00 to $10.00 per dozen. Goods neatly packed and shipped by express or freight upon receipt of registered letter, P. O. note, express order or certified check. No goods sent C. O. D. If you want your goods for the holidays send your orders in at once.

Here are a few brands to select from: Silver Age, $1.50 per full quart; Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson, Overholt, or Bear Creek, $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00; Quckenheimer four-year-old, 75 cents per quart; Anchor Rye, 50 cents per quart; Sherry Wine, Sweet Catawba, Angelica, Maderia, Port, or any other California Wines 50 cents per quart, $5.00 per dozen.

Send for catalogue and price list of all kinds of liquors to

MAX KLEIN,
85 Fedral Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Oysters.

If you want a fine oyster stew, a fry or oysters served in any style or at any time, go to the Peirce House. Mr. Peirce has fresh oysters at all times and will serve them to suit the most fastidious, or will furnish them in bulk for family use.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time or money refunded. Trial Bottles Free at F. R. Foster's Drug Store.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at F. R. Foster's drug store.

[illegible] of Precious Stones.

The superstition that each month of the year has a gem connected with it, and that the influence of qualities attributed to different gems controls the destinies of persons born in the various months, is taken from the folk lore of Poland. According to this superstition January has a jacinth or garnet, which denotes constancy and fidelity. February—amethyst, preventive against violent passions. March—a blood stone, courage and wisdom. April—sapphire or diamond, signifying repentance and innocence. May—emerald, typical of successful love. June—an agate, meaning long life and health. July—ruby, corrects evils resulting from mistaken friendship. August—sardonyx, a happy married life. September—chrysolite, preserves from folly. October—opal, denotes both misfortune and hope. November—topaz, prevents bad dreams, denotes hope and sharpens the sight and faith of the possessor. December—turquoise, signifies prosperity in love.

If You Had a Friend

About to visit some section of the country where malarial disease, either in the form of chills and fever or bilious remittent was particularly rife, what would be about the best advice you could give him? We will tell you—to carry along, or procure on arriving, that potent medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, known throughout malaria plagued regions, here and in other countries, as the surest means of disarming the miasmatic scourge, and robbing it of its fell destructive influence. Not only does it fortify the system by increasing its stamina, but overcomes irregularity of digestion, the liver and the bowels, and counteracts the unfavorable effects of over-exertion, bodily and mental exposure in rough weather, or occupation too sedentary or laborious, loss of appetite and excessive nervousness. The functions of alimentation, bilious secretion and sleep have in it most a powerful and reliable auxiliary.

A Hard Fight

The combined forces of the weather during the winter season are exerted to destroy health. Coughs and colds attack us, which, if neglected, results in pneumonia and consumption; these diseases usually result seriously. Send for Pan-Tina, the great cough and consumption cure, and save doctor bills.

Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at F. R. Foster's Drug Store.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. *For catalogue, write Rochester Lamp Co. New York.*

Self Purification of Rivers.

At the annual congress of German naturalists held at Halle, Professor Von Pettenkofer read a paper on the self purification of rivers. The self purification of rivers had hitherto been attributed to sedimentary deposits, but Pettenkofer is convinced that it is the effect of oxygen, partly freely dissolved in or absorbed by the water, and partly produced by water plants. He considers that the great quantity of low vegetable organisms in water plays a great part in the purifying process. The vegetable growths in river beds, should, according to Pettenkofer, be protected, and refuse water from mills, chemical works, etc., which is destructive to vegetable growth, should not be allowed to flow into rivers unpurified.

ESTRAY.

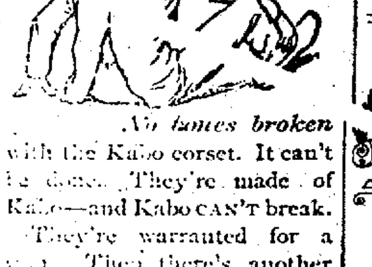
Came to the premises of the subscriber about the 15th day of December, 1891, a brindle yearling bull. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. N. C. Gallup.
Norwich, Dec. 21st, 1891.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will furnish the people of Smethport and vicinity with good hard wood through the winter. Orders left at Brownell Bros. will be promptly filled.

S. B. Holcomb.

2mos.



No bones broken with the Kabo corset. It can't be done. They're made of Kabo—and Kabo CAN'T break.

They're warranted for a year. Then there's another point—the eyelets. They're loops of corset lace, soft, but tough, that won't rust or cut the laces.

If the Kabo corset doesn't suit, after a week or two's wear, just return it and get your money.

D. C. YOUNG.

They are Beauties! WHAT? Why, the new picture cards given with LION COFFEE.

A PATRIOTIC WORK.

Every person who is opposed to Free Trade Slavery and favors American Industrial Independence secured through the policy of Protection, should read the documents published by the American Protective Tariff League. As a patriotic citizen it is your duty to place these documents in the hands of your friends. They are interesting and instructive, and embrace discussions of all phases of the Tariff question. The League publishes over [illegible] different documents, comprising nearly [illegible] pages of plainly printed, carefully edited and reliable information. Among the authors of these documents are, Hon. James G. Blaine; Wm. McKinley, Jr. [illegible]

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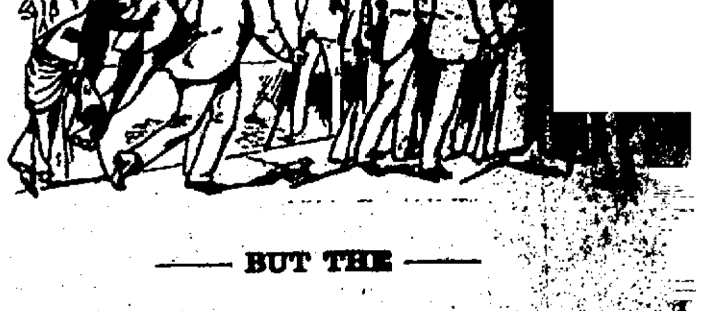


THE HOLIDAYS ARE

— BUT THE —

RUSH STILL CONTINUES

— AT —

D. C. YOUNG'S.

Reason—The People Knew Where to Get Bargains All the Year 'Round.

No time to enter into details this week. Watch this space for future announcements.

D. C. YOUNG,

Smethport, Pa., Jan., 1892. Cor Main and Union Sts.

STICKNEY & RITCHIE

Would like to have a few moments of your valuable time, to tell you what a large reduction in prices they have made in their cloak department.

We Quote Below a

Few of the Reductions

$32	Plush Wraps for	$25.87
30	do	24.23
25	do	20.35
22	do	17.65
20	do	16.55
19	do	14.85
18	do	14.35
17	do	13.23
12	Plush Jackets for	8.89

We have a few Newmarkets in Ladies' and Misses sizes left which will be sold at about one-half price.

Just received another shipment of Reynolds Bro.'s Shoes, which for style, durability and price cannot be excelled.

Our other departments are full of new and seasonable goods, and the prices the lowest ever known.

Thanking you all for the liberal patronage shown us in the past and soliciting the same for the future, we take pleasure in wishing you all a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Respectfully Yours,

SEND POSTAL CARD
FOR SAMPLE COPY OF THE
Pittsburgh Weekly
CHRONICLE-TELEGRAPH
$1 PER YEAR.
It is the Best and Cheapest
HOME PAPER PUBLISHED.
IT CONTAINS THE
LATEST NEWS
OF THE WORLD.

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

This year being Presidential year, the [illegible] will be general. The [illegible] facilities for obtaining [illegible] information are UNEQUALLED, and special care will be taken to give the most accurate and unbiased news obtainable.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES

[illegible] in addition to the very latest news, departments for LADIES, FOR THE HOME, [illegible] GARDEN, COMMERCIAL, MINERS AND MANUFACTURERS, and about the [illegible] subscription price ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address

Weekly Chronicle-Telegraph,
Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

By a special arrangement with the Pittsburgh Weekly Chronicle-Telegraph, we are enabled to offer a year's subscription to this paper and the [illegible] for $1.[illegible]

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. [illegible] Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

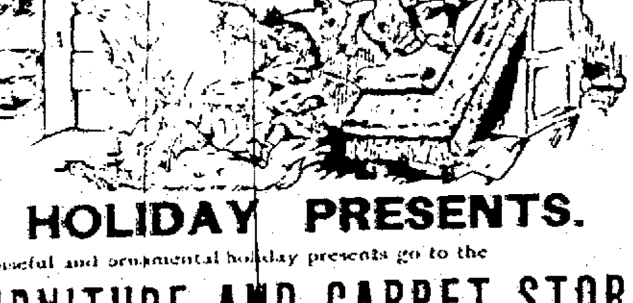
AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

BROWNELL BROS,
SMETHPORT, PA.,
announce to the people of Smethport and vicinity that their stock is now complete and embraces many
Novelties in Every Department,
Designed for the
EVERY-DAY-TRADE.
OUR EPICUREAN DEPARTMENT is supplied with all the leading brands of Canned and Bottled Good, including fruits, vegetables, soups, etc.
OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT embraces all the latest fabrics in Dress Goods, White Goods, Table Linens, Domestic, &c.
OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT can not be beat. Fine Shoes for Ladies' Misses' and Children's wear. Also Men's Youths' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every description.
We have also in stock a full line of Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gloves and Mittens.

Manufactured by
Swanton Suspender Co.
Swanton Vt.
Keep Your Pants On with the Atwood Suspender

We are sole agents of the above Suspenders.

Groceries and Provisions and the Best Brands of Flour in the Market.
CONFECTIONERY -:-AND -:- FRUITS!
My present stock of fine candies surpasses any heretofore shown in this section, and embraces all the finer as well as cheaper grades. Among the novelties may be mentioned
BON-BON BOXES, FINE CRYSTALIZED FRUITS,
French Mixed in 5-pound Boxes—Very Fine,
Chocolate Creams of all kinds, etc. Also a complete stock of
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Etc.
Everything in the line of Gents' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs too numerous to mention, Mufflers, Collars and Cuffs, and the largest line of Neck wear to be found in the city. I am headquarters for
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
Cigar Holders, Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, Match Safes, in fact everything in the Smokers' line.
GOODS AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
GEO. A. BACKUS.
Opposite Court House, Main Street, Smethport.



HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
For useful and ornamental holiday presents go to the
FURNITURE AND CARPET STORE
and select a Parlor Suit, a Bedroom Suit, a Lounge, a Couch, a handsome Rocking Chair, a set of Dining Room Chairs a Picture and Easel, a Looking Glass, a Book Case, a Table, or any other article in the line of furniture. Nothing that you could buy would be more acceptable at this Christmas time.
Goods and Prices to Suit Everybody.
Furniture and Carpet Co.
SMETHPORT, PA.
A. KRILLY, Manager.

HOP BALSAM
NATURE'S [illegible],
Repairing, Healing, Making the Old and Worn Out New.
HOP BALSAM is composed of fresh hops and the best [illegible] balsams and [illegible]
[illegible]
Get a large bottle for 25 cents. | Get a free sample at your druggists.
A. B. [illegible] & SONS, [illegible], N. Y.

MONEY [illegible]

THE
PITTSBURG
TIMES.
Brighter and Better Than Ever.
Progressive and Enterprising.
It gets the news of the world concisely by telegraph, and covers the local field carefully and accurately.
Correct Market Reports, bright and timely Editorials. In fact everything that goes to make a complete Newspaper can be found in the columns of THE TIMES.
Subscribe for
THE PITTSBURG TIMES,
It Costs but One Cent a Copy or $3.00 A Year.

RUPTURE cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Ease at once, no operation or business delay. Thousands cured. Send for Circular. [illegible]

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

IT'S ONLY A TRIFLE.

A Boy Who Robbed Apple Trees and a Little Maiden Who Rescued the Thief.

A boy was walking along a road by the side of an orchard. He saw the very apples hanging on the trees only just on the other side of the fence. His mouth watered. He said to himself: "It's only a trifle! The owner will never miss one apple out of all these hundreds, and I am sure he would give me one if he were here and I were to ask him." And so the boy would not listen to the voice within, which said, "Thou shalt not steal."

THE BOY IN THE APPLE TREE.

He leaped the fence and soon was in the tree, where he plucked the biggest apple on it. And then he thought, "Well, as I have taken one, I may as well take two or three," and so he filled his hat with the tempting fruit. But this was no sooner done than the owner came around a corner, and with a heavy whip in one hand and a revolver in the other bade the boy come down. The angry man caught him by the collar and dragged him to his house. "This is the young rascal who has been stealing our apples. He must be locked up in the stable until the policeman comes to take him to jail," said he to his wife.

Fortunately for the lad, the owner of the orchard had a little daughter, who heard his words. She did not say to herself, "Oh, he's a poor boy; it serves him right for being a thief, it's only a trifle, not worth my troubling myself about." She was sorry for the poor boy who had done wrong, and though she saw that her father was very angry, yet she ran to him and with her eyes brimming with tears, begged him to forgive the boy. And the boy, who had been sullen and hard under all the rough and angry words of the man, was softened when he heard the maiden pleading for him and said that he was very sorry, and that, if he were only forgiven this time, he would try to show that he did not mean to be a thief. And then the father, after he had talked kindly to him, let him go for the sake of his little loving maiden, and he made him take the apples as a gift, though he wished to leave them.

In this story we see how trifles may do much for evil or for good. The boy thought taking an apple only a trifle; yet if he had not been found out he might have gone on, as many have done, from stealing an apple to stealing money, and then to breaking into houses, and at last even to murder, and the little maiden, who did not neglect to do what she might have thought a trifling act of kindness, may go on to do other good deeds till she becomes a great blessing to the world, as Miss Nightingale, who went forth from her English home to nurse the soldiers in the Crimean war, or our own Miss Clara Barton, whose good deeds are equally well known in this country. So we must never say of anything, good or bad, "It's only a trifle." There really is no such thing as a trifle.

Alphabetical Rations.

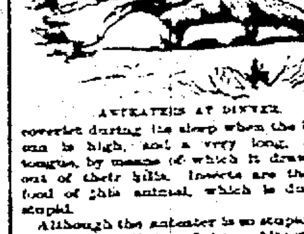
There is a pleasant game for winter evenings known in some localities as "Alphabetical Rations." Now alphabetical rations is eating only by the letters of the alphabet. An illustration furnished by the Florida Dispatch makes this game plain.

Tommy can only eat what begins with A—and he says apples, alewives, alga, apricots. Tommy pays a forfeit for alga. Jennie has E. She can only live on eggs and eels. X, Y and Z have a hard time and pay innumerable forfeits for bad spelling.

Some queer articles of food are thought of and each child learns something about edibles that they probably never thought of before, if some older person is umpire to the game. Tommy won't forget that alga are [illegible].

The Great Anteater.

In the tropical regions of South America there lives a big, hairy, queer looking creature that is known as the anteater, or ant bear, of whose appearance the picture here given conveys a good impression. It has a funky head and snout, a bushy tail, which it throws over its body as a kind of coverlet during its sleep when the blazing sun is high, and a very long, slender tongue, by means of which it draws ants out of their hills. Insects are the chief food of this animal, which is dull and stupid.



ANTEATERS AT DINNER.

Although the anteater is so stupid, when provoked it will show fight, and its strength is such that it can crush its enemy to death. It belongs to the order of toothless animals, of which the Cape anteater—an entirely different creature so far as looks go—is also a member.

River Pollution.

There are said to be some people, and among them even some physicians, who still hold to the fatal fallacy of the late Dr. Letheby, medical officer of health of London about twenty-five years ago, that "sewage, when it is mixed with twenty times its volume of running water and has flowed a distance of ten or twelve miles, is absolutely destroyed, the agents of destruction being infusorial animals, aquatic plants and fish, and chemical oxidation." This theory appears to The Medical Record to have been based upon Dr. Letheby's inability to detect the sewage under such circumstances, hence he believed in its total destruction, notwithstanding abundant evidence adduced of the prevalence of cholera and typhoid fever among persons who drank such water. He had more faith in his chemical tests and microscopes than in the fatal results.

THE SPREAD OF INFLUENZA.

The Disease Caused by a Microbe Arising From Marsh Lands in Central Asia.

A recent writer has considered at length the conditions which give rise to influenza and permit it to spread, and he arrives at substantially the following conclusions:

Influenza is a disease caused by exceedingly minute microbes, arising from extensive areas of marsh or sodden land in central Asia, China, or Siberia. The minuteness of the microbes or their spores is shown by their easy transmissibility, and the large number of persons capable of being infected by a single case in a large room, most persons probably requiring many virulent organisms to be inhaled in a short time before the resistant power of the blood is overcome. This microbe, like that of cholera, multiplies with great rapidity, and probably soon produces sufficient poison to terminate its career in the body, but not before multitudes of spores or microbes have been given off by the breath. Given the original conditions of rainfall, soil and high temperature, the certain result is the development of inconceivable multitudes of microbes and spores. One species of these is capable of planting itself and living in the tissue and blood of man, of which the temperature is probably near that to which it has been accustomed under the summer sun in wet and drying ground. The somewhat rare and occasional visitations of influenza may be due to at least two or three causes—first, the occurrence of unusual rainfall and favorable summers; second, the prevalence of air currents from the drying area toward inhabited places; third, adequate communication between these infected places and the towns of Russia, whence progress is rapid toward western Europe. The wind has no influence that can be verified in the transportation of influenza.

SUBSCRIBE for the MINER.

DIAMONDS IN METEORIC IRON.

Report Made Before the Association for the Advancement of Science.

Notices of the discovery of diamonds in meteoric iron have appeared in most of the journals of the United States. Professor Foote, of Philadelphia, in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science and reported in The Journal of Science and Arts in full, announced this discovery, and gave many interesting facts in relation to it. From his paper we learn that the diamonds are small but plainly visible. They are the hardest variety known—the black diamonds used for pointing diamond drills. A small white diamond was also found. Why has so much interest been shown in this discovery which has been anticipated for many years?

DIAMONDS IN METEORIC IRON.

Because, Professor Foote claims, it confirms the theory advanced by Sir William Thompson twenty years ago, that the first germs of life were brought to this globe by meteors. Diamonds, like coal, are supposed to result from changes occurring in vegetable matter; and if plants existed, then there may have been animal life—and so we may have approached one step nearer the solution of the question to which the wisest brains have given so much thought for ages.

The geological source of diamonds themselves has never been satisfactorily explained. They are scattered all over the world in unexpected places without any apparent reason. It was suggested by the Washington geologists that they came from decomposed meteors that had been falling on the surface of the earth for unknown centuries, and that even the great deposits at Kimberley were due to enormous masses that had fallen there, producing curious sink holes similar to the "crater" on the side of which Professor Foote found the most of the pieces at Canyon Diablo. We hardly suppose that this theory, supported even by the visible diamonds, will cause another excitement in Arizona, says The Popular Science News, from which the accompanying cut is reproduced.

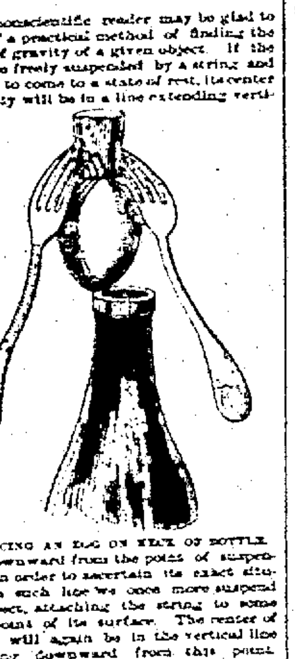
Soapstone Paint to Prevent Rust.

The Industrial World calls attention to soapstone, a material which possesses extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences, such as those which have so much to do with the corrosion of iron and steel, and from experiments made it is said that no other material is capable of taking hold of the fiber of iron and steel so readily and firmly as this. In China, it is told, soapstone is largely used in preserving structures built of sandstone and other stones liable to crumble from the effect of the atmosphere, and the covering with powdered soapstone, in the form of paint, on some of the obelisks in that country composed of stone liable to atmospheric deterioration, has been the means of preserving them intact for hundreds of years.

A Scientific Trick.

To balance an egg on the neck of a bottle, as illustrated in the cut, insert into an ordinary cork, one on either side, two forks of exactly equal weight. Hollow slightly the lower end of the cork, so that it may adapt itself with tolerable exactness to the larger end of the egg. Place the opposite extremity of the egg on the edge of the neck of a bottle, holding it as upright as possible. After one or two attempts you will find that the combination rests in equilibrium. In this instance equilibrium is obtained by lowering the center of gravity.

The nonscientific reader may be glad to know of a practical method of finding the center of gravity of a given object. If the object be freely suspended by a string and allowed to come to a state of rest, its center of gravity will be in a line extending vertically downward from the point of suspension. In order to ascertain its exact situation in such line we once more suspend the object, attaching the string to some other point of its surface. The center of gravity will again be in the vertical line extending downward from this point. Note the point of intersection of the two lines and the situation of the center of gravity will be exactly determined. It should be borne in mind that the center of gravity is not always situated within the substance of the object. Thus in the case of a pair of partially opened compasses their center of gravity will be somewhere between the two arms, varying in position according to the angle which they make.



BALANCING AN EGG ON NECK OF BOTTLE.

A New System of Wood Paving.

Science says that a new system of wood paving that is now being tried in Paris makes use of pieces of oak about four inches long, split up similarly to ordinary kindling wood. The stacks are laid loosely on end in fine sand on a bed of gravel from four to four and one-half inches thick. A layer of fine sand is spread over them, and they are alternately watered and beaten several times. In about forty-eight hours the water has completely penetrated the wood causing it to swell into a compact mass, which is capable of supporting the heaviest traffic, according to reports.

Patronizing Small Stores.

Says a woman: "In my shopping, particularly in the crowded times, I find the smaller shops very satisfying. The great trading places hold such throngs that it is not easy often to get near enough to a counter to examine an intended purchase. I saw a woman swept by a counter one day wildly gesticulating in the surging crowd, 'I'll take the pink one.' I don't believe she ever got it. It was a vase she wanted. In a store a few doors away, devoted solely to the sale of porcelain wares of all grades, she could find plenty of vases and a chance to buy them.

"The great emporiums, where it is possible to buy a gridiron and a sealskin sacque, a piece of bronze and a volume of Browning, all under one roof, naturally attract, in this catholic catering, immense numbers of people. At times to shop in them is merely a case of survival of the fittest, and if it is an extra that I am looking for, something out of the general dry goods list, I usually find my way to a smaller place.

"And I patronize, too, whenever possible, the corner shops near my residence. If such shops are conducted by persons of taste and activity, as they often are, the assortment, though small, will be choice. At a little jewelry shop just around the block to the avenue I have often picked up the daintiest pieces of bric-a-brac. A single piece of Dresden, perhaps, or a bit of old silver carefully chosen from a large wholesale assortment. And the price has always been satisfactory too. I think a word should be spoken for the small shops, if only on the principle of 'live and let live.'"—Her Point of View in New York Times.

The Young Physiologist.

Ragged Mike—I kin lick you.
Schoolboy—How d'ye know yo kin?
Ragged Mike—'Cause you wears good clothes.—Good News.

CAUSE OF SHAKESPEARE'S DEATH.

Did the Illustrious Bard Die of Pneumonia?—A Plausible Theory.

Americans and English alike are entranced with Shakespeare. They love the man and all belonging to him, and now they are discussing the question, "Of what did Shakespeare die?" Following up this inquiry a writer in the New York Medical Record communicates the theory that the poet died of some respiratory lesion, probably pneumonia. The evidence on which this theory rests is worked out somewhat as follows:

The age of the poet at death (fifty-two) is connected with a period of life when the mortality from pulmonary diseases is definitely increased in proportion to other causes. His death occurred during the month of April (the 23d), which "in England is a month of treacherous changes in temperature and in weather." Some time prior to his death, it is urged, he passed an interval of excessive conviviality, "and quite likely of deep intoxication, in the companionship of convivial friends." That means that he placed himself in a situation from which reckless personal exposure would naturally arise. Here are three factors which favor the development of pneumonia, and the legend runs that at the last drinking bout he contracted a fever from which he died. "Fevers," says the writer, "do not come in this way; pneumonias do."

The writer supplements his argument by referring to the casts from the mask of the face taken after death, from which the sculptor has copied the face of the great man. The mode of death leaves something of the character of the fatal disease on the dead face. "Sudden, violent death arrests the muscles in their last contraction. From the soldier's half parted lips the oath or battle cry seems just to have sped. The brakeman, gone to immediate death in a crush, bears upon his face the imprint of his last thought—of duty, of home, or what? The expression of lingering or wasting disease touches the physiognomy differently; death stands near so long that the body becomes accustomed to his presence, and he is not unwelcome. At the end his hand is often gentle, and the features of the dead simply betoken placid rest."

On the other hand the course of death in pneumonia "is laborious." "Toward the end the expression of the face becomes like that of one who is toiling under a burden, breathlessly and without rest. The close of life is the first pause from utter weariness and exhaustion," and "the characteristic pneumonic expression remains after death." On comparing the Shakespeare death mask with the face of the dead of his time of life from pneumonia the identity, the author thinks, can scarcely be mistaken. "That which Mr. Carpenter has described as a look of ineffable sadness is the true pneumonic physiognomy—the look of one who has been tired—painfully tired unto death."

Twelfth Day.

Tradition runs that the twelfth day from Christmas day was remarkable for having been that upon which the visit of the Magi took place, upon which Christ was baptized, the water at Cana turned into wine, and the 5,000 fed. For 300 years it was kept by eastern Christians as the day upon which Christ was born, and among the English it was long observed with great festivities. We are told that in the reign of King Alfred a law was passed, "by virtue of which the twelve days after the nativity of our Saviour were made festivals." The last day was accounted the greatest of the twelve, and especially given up to "Christmas gambols" and the visiting of friends. This custom seems long to have continued in force, for in the Sixteenth century Twelfth Day seems to have been kept with as much zeal as Christmas. The royal family at court led the way, the universities and the inns of court following them in the extent of their festivities.

At the temple the whole twelve days were kept with great care, and many of the country gentlemen followed the same custom. In some parts of England the very poorest people contrived to keep these twelve days with such good cheer for themselves and their neighbors as their means would allow.

ETIQUETTE

SOME GUESTS AND THEIR WAYS.

The Formal Guest, the Slipshod Guest, the Person Whose Temper Is Thin, Etc.

It would be hard to find two guests who behave in precisely the same manner when they stay at another person's house. Some are too formal for comfort and some are too familiar for dignity. Some are so exacting there is no pleasing them, do what you will, and some are so slipshod in their easy content you feel as if any extra effort was a work of supererogation and so much energy thrown away. We hardly know what to expect when we ask a friend to come and stay with us for a fortnight—a friend whom we think we know pretty well and unaffectedly admire. As a dinner guest, a caller, a companion to the theater, etc., this friend is all we could desire. She is pretty, intelligent, well dressed and has apparently an inexhaustible fund of amiability. Surely she will be a delightful guest for a week or fortnight.

Your charming friend comes to stay. She is not an early riser, you are. When she does come down she is slipshod, taciturn and half alive. She picks at her breakfast in a way maddening to a hostess; is convinced that there is chicory in the coffee or that the water boiled when the tea was made. In short, she is "crusty," and not till afternoon does she "shell off" her ugly husk and begin to appear somewhat as you have known her.

The formal guest is something between an iceberg and a poker. She comes into the drawing room with a bit of fancy work, and sits tight, expecting to be amused and attended to. She keeps military time. If you are a couple of minutes late she makes you understand your crime by a significant glance at the clock, which you weakly affirm is too fast. "I think not," says your friend, coldly and severely accurate. "It is exactly the right time—five and twenty minutes to 8." You dine nominally at the half hour, and you understand the commentary.

Then there is the breezy person who treats your house like a hotel; is out for a long walk before breakfast and comes back when the toast has turned to leather, the coffee is lukewarm and the whole meal uneatable. She has her favorite sauces and dishes unknown to your cook and makes no scruple to ask for them. She tells you how you ought to do this and that, and will rearrange you from garret to basement, if you will but consent. Though good natured, she has not a thought for the convenience of the household and is a truly dreadful guest.

Then there is the guest whose temper is thin. She snubs you when she can; she argues with you and always takes the other side; does not agree with you on church matters and hates your favorite authors. She is all spikes after a short time of wear, and you are glad when the day arrives which sees her leave your door.

The guest who follows you about the house as if she were a little dog is again not one of the most desirable kind. Nor is she who comes to the country so finely dressed that you feel she ought to have a glass case over her. Nor is she who comes from country to town so soiled and frayed as to provoke comments from your servants and astonishment from your intimates.

To be a good guest demands a certain amount of training added to grace and natural instinct. The ideal guest is the one who strikes the exact point between formality and informality, who understands what she may do and what she may not do in her friend's home, and that delightful person is more common than might be imagined.

Sylvester Night.

Sylvester night, as the night preceding New Year's day is called in Germany, is an occasion for family gatherings and rejoicings. The evening hours before the clock strikes midnight are devoted to a musical family entertainment, which is followed by the brewing of the New Year's punch, while the cakes are placed on the table. With the first stroke of the midnight hour glasses are clashed together and good wishes for the coming year exchanged.

—Cortland county creamery butter can be found at J. H. Stull's meat market, East Smethport, Pa.

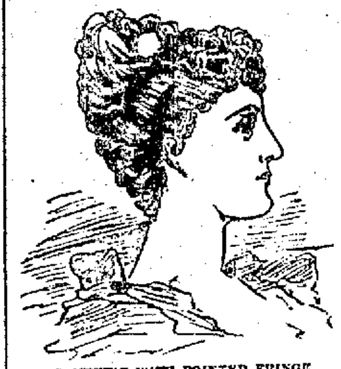
FASHIONS

HAIRDRESSING.

The Tendency for Wavy Hair—Fringes Are Smaller and Pointed.

The tendency at present is for wavy hair. Fringes are unquestionably growing smaller, and those worn quite pointed over the forehead are the kind affected by ladies who want the correct style and who have high foreheads and long, slim faces. The coiffure shown in the accompanying illustration gives a very stylish arrangement of the back hair and also of the pointed fringe. Not only is the fringe pointed, but the coil at the back forms a slightly pointed crown which gives height to the wearer.

If, however, you have a low forehead and round face, and want to be in the very latest fashion, you must part your hair in the middle. Do not make a pronounced parting, and do not try to do away entirely with your fringe. Wear your hair waved on both sides and wear a very slight fringe. It is almost impossible to wear a parting if one's hair is not thick on the temples. The Grecian style seems to have almost worn itself out. There are adaptations of it, however, still worn.



COIFFURE WITH POINTED FRINGE.

At some of the recent weddings, in place of the conventional flat wreath of orange blossoms for brides, tiaras of mixed white flowers have been worn, which are lighter and vastly more becoming. They are almost the same shape as diamond tiaras, the flowers being made to stand up by wire.

The Russian Blouse.

One of the novelties of the winter is the Russian blouse of cloth or velvet belted closely and edged with fur. This new blouse is a long straight garment of simplest shape, reaching almost to the knee and belted all around, or else the back may be fitted and the front left without darts, its fullness confined by the belt giving a blouse effect. Still another model has the back falling in Watteaulike fullness, with a bias seam down the middle, tapering it narrowly at the top. A seal brown cloth dress, with bell skirt edged with mink fur, has a blouse reaching to the knee confined by a belt of the fur; a border of fur is on the lower edge, and two collars falling to the top of the sleeves are also edged with fur. A green velvet blouse, with sable belt and border, is worn with a skirt of rich brocade, while another costume has light sage green velvet for the belted blouse, with sleeves and skirt of brown cloth.

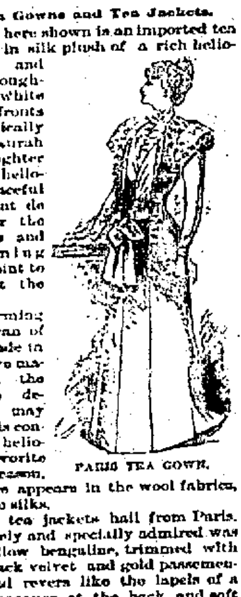
In Paris bodices for the house are made in the Russian blouse fashion, of rich brocades that imitate antique stuffs in design and color, or else of thick ribbed silks of pale tints or pure white.—Harper's Bazar.

Some New Woolen Gowns.

Some of the new woolen dresses are being made with round waists and without darts, but close fitting, nevertheless, drawn in at the waist, with a slight runner, fastening at the side; ribbon waistband; the skirts cut on the cross, lined with silk and trimmed with three narrow rows of vision (a little animal the size of a weasel) and sleeves full at the top. These are made in heliotrope or other colored cloth. The pelerines are made to match, Talma shape, with two rows of vision, and large Medici collar. Some Talmas are made of light green cloth, bordered with sable; the collar formed of one sable skin, with the little head as a clasp, and lined throughout with ermine. Fur is used to trim not only dresses and cloaks, but even ball dresses.

Paris Tea Gowns and Tea Jackets.

The model here shown is an imported tea gown made in silk plush of a rich heliotrope hue and lined throughout with white silk. The fronts are artistically draped with surah silk of a lighter shade of heliotrope. Graceful folds of point de Venise cover the shoulders and sides, coming down to a point to the waist at the back.



PARIS TEA GOWN.

This charming tea gown can of course be made in less expensive materials than the ones here described. It may be told in this connection that heliotrope is a favorite color this season, and therefore appears in the wool fabrics, as also in the silks.

Charming tea jackets hail from Paris. One seen lately and specially admired was made in yellow bengaline, trimmed with bands of black velvet and gold passementerie. It had revers like the lapels of a coat, long basques at the back and soft full silk fronts reaching only to the waist. Another light blue serge silk was cut in tabs divided by other tabs of moire, beneath which was a black lace flounce over silk. Two tones of tomato red find favor in these tea jackets, which are more popular in France than in England.

Fashion Echoes.

Many of the dress skirts are rather skimpy and, save a band of fur or quilling of silk around the bottom, are plain.

Handkerchiefs without hems, but whipped at the edges and worked over in blanket stitch with any color preferred, are numbered with novelties.

Black stockings are worn with street costumes. For evening or dressy house wear the stocking must match the slipper and the slipper must match the gown.

The French swallow tail coat is effected by slender women in tailor gowns.

Wrinkles, Red Noses, Etc.

Writing of wrinkles, red noses, etc., Miss Mantalini says: "Wrinkles are produced by facial expression. If you have merry laughing merry eyes you can't help having lines at the corners of them. Girls who wish to avoid getting wrinkles early in life are advised to practice the art of laughing with the lips only, keeping the eyes perfectly still. Those who have any sense of fun in their composition will find it difficult to do this.

"Wrinkles are not half so bad as a red nose. Very often they give character to a face. It is cold, dignified women—women with very little heart—who have the fewest wrinkles. I learn that it is an easy matter to cultivate a shapely nose. All that one has to do is to wear a clothes peg padded with soft leather during the hours of sleep. A red nose can always be cured if taken in time. It is caused by excessive irritability, intemperance and in a few cases by indigestion. Every woman should take particular care of her eyebrows, for it is impossible to get false ones that do not look false. Eyelashes may easily be injured by wearing a tight veil."

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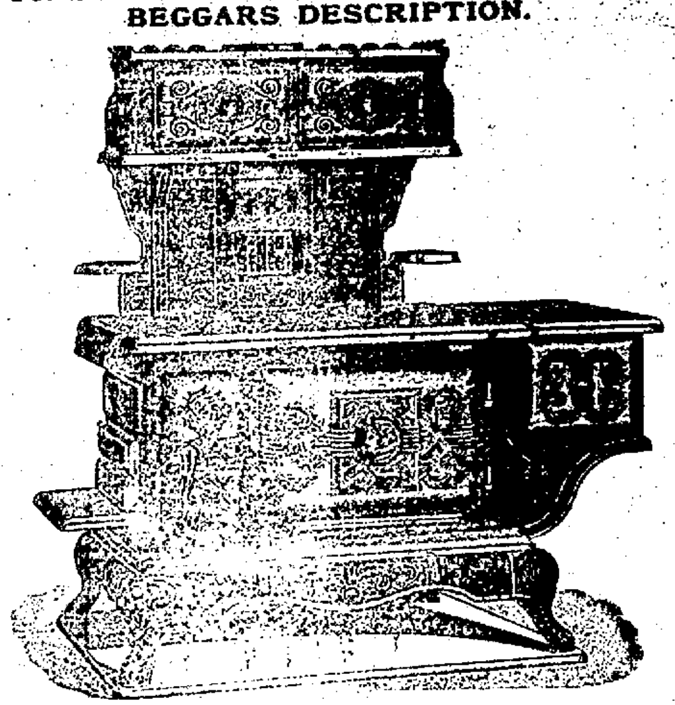

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Which they propose to sell at manufacturers' prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.
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Smethport, Pa., March 12, 18[illegible]

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FURNITURE & CARPET CO.,
Smethport, Pa.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

TIME TABLE

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA

In effect Dec. 6, 189[illegible]

Trains leave Smethport for Larrabee, Eldred, Olean, Bradford, Rochester and Buffalo as follows:

BUFFALO EXPRESS........9:18 A. M.
BUFFALO MAIL..........2:51 P. M.

Train leaving Smethport at 2:51 p. m. connects at Eldred with B. & K. for Bradford at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Salamanca, Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont, Johnsonburg, and points south;

CLERMONT MAIL..........7:21 A. M.
CLERMONT ACCOMMOD'N....12:20 P. M.
LOCAL..................7:10 P. M.

Clermont Mail connects through to Johnsonburgh.

Get Time Tables giving full information from
A. K. WORMAN, Ticket Agent,
[illegible] BELL, General Sup't,
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
Buffalo, N.Y.

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua R. R. Co.

Direct lines between the Bradford and Elk county, Clarion and McKean oil fields.
TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1891.

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD		
p.m.	a.m.		STATIONS	a.m.	p.m.	
6 15	12 10	......	ar..Bradford..lv.	8 05	2 00	......
5 35	11 50	......	..Kinzua Jn...	8 45	2 46	......
5 23	11 13	......	...New City...	9 00	2 47	......
4 46	10 45	......	.....Kixford.....	9 34	3 37	......
4 35	10 30	......	Duke Centre..	9 41	3 30	......
4 15	10 11	......	......Eldred......	10 03	4 00	......
			B. E. & C. R. R.			
3 13	9 22	......	......Ceres......	10 22	4 37	......
2 57	9 10	......	Little Genesee	11 03	4 46	......
2 45	9 00	......	Lv..Bolivar..Ar	11 15	5 00	......
2 11	8 36	......	...Allentown...	11 30	5 26	......
1 45	8 00	......	lv Wellsville ar	12 15	6 00	......
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
7 52	3 25	9 32	ar..Bradford..lv	7 15	10 45	4 00
6 55	2 45	8 35	Kinzua Junct'n	8 00	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
6 47	2 37	8 41	......Alton......	8 06	11 30	[illegible]
6 30	2 24	8 25	......Davis......	8 17	11 47	[illegible]
6 22	2 10	8 26	....Simpson....	8 30	11 55	6 01
6 13	2 05	8 12	.....Ormsby.....	8 40	12 15	6 10
[illegible]	1 50	7 51	...Smethport...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 45	12 05	7 36	..Mt. Jewett..	9 30	1 47	6 36
5 00	11 00	6 30	......Kane......	10 14	2 34	7 45

JNO. C. McKENNA,
Superintendent.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway.

THE SHORT LINE

Between, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Bradford, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania.

On and after Nov. 22d, 1891, passenger trains will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett, daily except Sunday, as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—EAST BOUND.

8.10 a. m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester.
2.50 p. m.—Mail—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, and Rochester.
2.50 p. m.—Buffalo Express—Sundays only. For Limestone, Carrollton, Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH-BOUND.

8:07 a. m.—Accommodation—For Johnsonburgh, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.
4 p. m.—Mail—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.
6:09 p. m.—Accommodation—For Johnsonburgh, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.

Thousand Mile Tickets, good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

For time tables and full information call on or address any of the Company's agents, or
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J. P. THOMPSON,
G. W. BARTLETT, Gen'l Passenger Agent,
Gen'l Superintendent, Rochester, N.Y.
Bradford, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, July 6, 1891.

AR. EASTW'D.			STATIONS.	L'V WESTW'D.		
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
11.13	8.10	1.00	....Coudersport....	8.30	1.30	5.21
11.01	8.04	1.01	..Pine Creek Jc...	8.32	1.32	5.22
10.59	8.07	1.02	....Hammond......	8.34	1.34	5.24
10.53	8.04	12.57	...Fish Basket....	8.38	1.37	5.28
10.49	8.02	12.54	.....Olmsted......	8.41	1.44	5.32
10.43	7.58	12.49	......Mina.......	8.50	1.49	5.37
10.34	7.51	12.41	....Knowlton......	8.52	1.57	5.44
10.26	7.46	12.34	.....Roulette......	8.49	2.03	5.51
10.20	7.43	12.30	Pomeroy Bridge	8.56	2.05	5.56
10.14	7.37	12.23	.....Burtville.....	9.04	2.10	6.00
10.06	7.30	12.16	.....Coleman......	9.09	2.22	6.12
10.00	7.25	12.11	..Port Allegany..	9.15	2.30	6.20

Trains run on eastern standard time.
B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 15, 1891.
TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION

EASTWARD.

6:25 a. m.—Train 8, daily except Sunday, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington, 8:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.
2:25 p. m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m., New York 7:10 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 a. m.
9:10 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m. Baltimore 6:20 a. m. Washington 7.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg.

WESTWARD.

4:15 a. m.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois Clermont and intermediate stations, leaves Ridgway 3:00 p. m. for Erie.
10:30 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate stations.
1:00 p. m.—Train 11, daily except Sunday Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 1 leaves Renovo 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Jc. 8:15 a. m.
Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 8:10 a. m. Baltimore 9:00 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Junction 7:00 p. m. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Kane.
Train 3, leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., daily arriving at Emporium Junc. 10:30 a. m., with Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

Daily except Sunday.

NORTH A. M. Lv.	STATIONS.	SOUTH Ar. A. M.
9 40	..........Ridgway..........	11 [illegible]
9 53	........Johnsonburg........	11 [illegible]
10 10	........Glen Hazel........	11 26
10 19	..........Straight..........	11 16
10 24	..........Instanter..........	11 14
10 30	........Smith's Run........	11 07
10 37	..........Wendvale..........	11 00
10 46	..........Clermont..........	10 50

Connections are made with train 1, leaving Johnsonburg at 3:16 p. m. for Erie and intermediate points, arriving at Erie at 5:25 p. m. also at Ridgway with train 6, leaving Ridgway at 1:45 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

CHAS. E. FUCK, General Manager
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